NACA

RESEARCH MEMORANDUM

A PRESSURE-DISTRIBUTION INVESTIGATION OF A FINENESS-RATIO-12.2 PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (NACA RM-10) AT M = 1.59 AND ANGLES OF ATTACK UP TO 360

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SUMMARY

A pressure-distribution investigation of a parabolic body of revolution with a fineness ratio of 12.2 has been undertaken in the Langley 4- by 4-foot supersonic tunnel at a Mach number of 1.59 and a Reynolds number of 3.6×10^6 , based on the body length, for angles of attack from 0° to 36°. In the low-incidence range up to 9°, a comparison of these data with other experimental data on the same configuration indicates the absence of any significant Reynolds number effects on the pressures (except at the base) in the range from 3.6×10^6 to 29×10^6 . At an angle of attack of 0°, the pressures were well-predicted by potential (slender-body) theory. In the low-incidence range, similar agreement existed with the pressures on the windward side. On the leeward side, however, the pressures were affected by cross-flow separation. the discrepancies between experiment and theory appeared rearward first, perhaps at about 50, and progressed forward as the angle of attack was increased. At the higher angles, the cross-flow separation became asymmetrical; the leeward pressures at corresponding radial locations were considerably different. These asymmetries were very pronounced over most of the body for angles of attack of about 160 and higher but were observed for much lower angles at rearward body locations.

With the exception of those stations near the base, the addition of artificial roughness along the sides of the body had no effect on the forebody pressures at angles of attack of 8° or less. At 12° and near the base at 8°, the addition of artificial roughness along the sides of the body appeared to cause "cross-flow transition" and hence delay separation of the flow over the body. This same trend was indicated ahead of the maximum thickness section at 16°, while no consistent effect of roughness was noted rearward of this point on the body.

In the low-incidence range, the normal-force coefficient of the body was underestimated and the axial force predicted reasonably well by potential (slender-body) theory. The center of pressure was rearward of either the potential value or the results obtained from the viscous-cross-flow theory. Although the viscous-cross-flow estimate did improve the agreement with the experimental data in the low-incidence range, perhaps up to 10° , discrepancies of considerable magnitude were found at higher angles.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the accurate prediction of the flow about slender bodies of revolution has become increasingly important in the design of high-speed missiles and aircraft. For the case of the supersonic missile where maneuverability is at a premium, the flow characteristics and the ability to predict these characteristics are required for angles of attack much larger than the customary low-speed low-incidence range. This problem of the flow over inclined slender bodies has been vigor-ously studied both theoretically and experimentally of late.

Theoretically, the problem of the inviscid flow about slender bodies of revolution at supersonic speeds has been investigated both by linear and nonlinear methods. Among the basic approaches are the linear solutions of references 1 to 3, the higher-order solutions of references 4 to 6, and the nonlinear solutions by the method of characteristics as presented in references 7 to 10. It has been accepted that any inviscid solution about a general body of revolution must inherently be limited to small incidences because of the importance of viscosity in determining the characteristics at large yaw. In order to allow for these viscous effects, Allen (ref. 11) and Van Dyke (ref. 5) introduce, on physical grounds, an approximate cross-flow concept which improves the experimental-theoretical agreement. A fundamental discussion of the viscous cross flow about an infinitely long yawed circular cylinder, presented in reference 12, might be taken somewhat as a justification for the viscous work of references 5 and 11.

Experimentally, detailed force and pressure-distribution measurements have been determined for a reasonably wide range of Mach numbers and body shapes (see refs. 13 to 16, for example). One of the basic bodies tested has been a fineness-ratio-12.2 parabolic body of revolution designated as the NACA RM-10. This body has been extensively tested both in flight (for example, refs. 17 and 18) and in supersonic tunnels (refs. 15, 16, 19, and 20) to study the detailed characteristics over a slender body at supersonic speeds. The present paper further considers the flow over this body by presenting an analysis of the pressures at a Mach number of 1.59 and a Reynolds number of 3.6×10^6 for an angle-of-

attack range from 0° to 36° . The data are presented in terms of pressures, local section coefficients, and over-all body coefficients, and are compared with slender-body theory (refs. 3 and 21) and the crossflow theories (refs. 5 and 11). For the incidence range below 15° , the experimental data of the present investigation overlap the data of reference 15 (Reynolds number of approximately $30 \times 10^{\circ}$) and reference 20 (Reynolds numbers of $8.6 \times 10^{\circ}$ and $17.4 \times 10^{\circ}$) and hence, the investigations are supplementary with regards to Reynolds number effects.

SYMBOLS

Free-stream conditions:

ρ mass density of air

V airspeed

a speed of sound in air

Mach number, V/a

q dynamic pressure, $\frac{1}{2} \rho V^2$

p static pressure

Body geometry:

S cross-sectional area

L length of body of revolution

R radius of body of revolution

x distance from apex of body of revolution measured along axis of symmetry

α angle of attack of axis of symmetry

body polar angle measured counterclockwise in plane perpendicular to axis of body when facing upstream ($\emptyset = 0^{\circ}$ on bottom of body in plane of angle of attack)

Pressure data:

p_l local static pressure

P pressure coefficient, $\frac{p_l - p}{q}$

c_n section normal-force coefficient

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} P \cos \phi \ d\phi = \frac{\text{Section normal force}}{2qR}$$

c_c section axial-force coefficient,

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{dR}{dx} \int_0^{2\pi} P d\phi = \frac{Section axial force}{2qR}$$

c_v section side-force coefficient,

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} P \sin \phi \, d\phi = \frac{\text{Section side force}}{2qR}$$

C_N body normal-force coefficient,

$$\frac{2L}{\pi R_{\text{max}}} \int_{0}^{L} c_{n} \left(\frac{R}{R_{\text{max}}}\right) d \left(\frac{x}{L}\right) = \frac{\text{Body normal force}}{qS_{\text{max}}}$$

CC body pressure axial-force coefficient,

$$\frac{2L}{\pi R_{\max}} \int_0^1 c_C \left(\frac{R}{R_{\max}}\right) d\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}}{L}\right) = \frac{\text{Body axial force}}{qS_{\max}}$$

Cy body side-force coefficient,

$$\frac{2L}{\pi R_{\text{max}}} \int_{0}^{1} c_{y} \left(\frac{R}{R_{\text{max}}} \right) d\left(\frac{x}{L} \right) = \frac{\text{Body side force}}{qS_{\text{max}}}$$

C_m body pitching-moment coefficient due to normal forces about apex of body,

$$-\frac{2L}{\pi R_{\text{max}}} \int_{0}^{1} c_{n} \left(\frac{R}{R_{\text{max}}}\right) \left(\frac{x}{L}\right) d\left(\frac{x}{L}\right) = \frac{\text{Body pitching moment}}{qS_{\text{max}}L}$$

C_n body yawing-moment coefficient due to side forces about apex of body,

$$-\frac{2L}{\pi R_{\text{max}}} \int_{0}^{1} c_{y} \left(\frac{R}{R_{\text{max}}}\right) \left(\frac{x}{L}\right) d\left(\frac{x}{L}\right) = \frac{\text{Body yaving moment}}{qS_{\text{max}}L}$$

$$C_L$$
 body lift coefficient, $C_N \cos \alpha - C_C \sin \alpha = \frac{Body \ lift \ force}{qS_{max}}$

CD body pressure-drag coefficient,
$$\text{CN sin } \alpha + \text{CC cos } \alpha = \frac{\text{Body drag forces}}{\text{qS}_{\text{max}}}$$

Subscripts:

max maximum

APPARATUS

Tunnel

The Langley 4- by 4-foot supersonic tunnel is a rectangular, closed-throat, single-return wind tunnel designed for a nominal Mach number range from 1.2 to 2.2. The test-section Mach number is varied by deflecting horizontal flexible walls against a series of fixed interchangeable templets which have been designed to produce uniform flow in the test section. For the present investigation, the nozzle walls were set for a test-section Mach number of 1.59. For this Mach number, the test section has a width of 4.5 feet and a height of 4.4 feet. A detailed description of the tunnel, together with calibration data of the test section at this Mach number, is presented in reference 22.

MODEL

The test model (fig. 1(a)) was a parabolic body of revolution machined from steel to the coordinates given by the equation in figure 1(a). Measurements of the body diameters made at 1-inch intervals along the entire body length indicated that the maximum deviation from the specified diameter at any station was less than 0.009 inch. The base of the model was cut off bluntly 42.05 inches from the apex; the fineness ratio was thereby reduced from 15 to 12.2. The model contained four axial rows of 0.020-inch static-pressure orifices (approximately 32 orifices per row) spaced 90° apart radially, four base-pressure orifices, and one total-pressure orifice at the apex. In order to install the total-pressure orifice, the nose was cut off at a diameter of approximately 0.040 inch. This total-pressure orifice was used in conjunction with another investigation (ref. 23) employing this same model.

Installation

The model (fig. l(a)) was sting-supported in the tunnel on a straight (fig. l(b)) and a 38° bent (fig. l(c)) sting. Both stings were the same for a distance of 18.5 inches from the base of the model, the bend taking place rearward of this point. The ratio of the sting diameter, at the model base, to the model base diameter was 0.6. The bent sting was used to increase the attainable incidence range of the model from 0° to 16° up to a range from 14° to 36° ; in both cases, the incidence was varied in a horizontal plane. A schematic arrangement of the model mounted in the Langley 4- by 4-foot supersonic tunnel is shown in figure 2 for extreme angle positions of both stings; a photograph of the model mounted in the tunnel on each sting is shown in figure 3.

TESTS AND CORRECTIONS

Tests

The data were obtained for a range of incidence angles from 0° to 36° at a Mach number of 1.59 and a Reynolds number of 3.6 × 10°. In order to define accurately the radial pressure distributions at a given axial station, the model was rotated in fixed increments about its own axis to provide a much more detailed orifice coverage. The tests, on both the straight and bent stings, were conducted by varying the angle of attack for a fixed radial index position. Then, after shutting down the tunnel to re-index the model radially, the tests were repeated through the angle-of-attack range. For the straight-sting configuration, six indexing positions were used. Since the high-angle bent-sting tests were not a part of the original program, there was unfortunately insufficient time for such detailed indexing. Hence, only four radial indexing positions were used for these latter tests.

The tests were conducted with the model in a smooth and polished condition over the entire incidence range and with artificial roughness for angles of attack up to 16.10° . For the artificial-roughness tests, $\frac{1}{4}$ - inch-wide strips of No. 60 carborundum were located at each of the following positions during separate tests: a complete ring at maximum diameter $\left(\frac{x}{L} = 0.614\right)$, a complete ring 7 inches from the base $\left(\frac{x}{L} = 0.834\right)$, axial strips (located at radial positions of 90° and 270°) extending the full length of the body, and axial strips extending from the maximum thickness station to the model base.

The tunnel stagnation conditions were: pressure, 0.25 atmosphere; temperature, 110° F; and a dewpoint, approximately -35° F. For these test conditions, the calibration data of the test section (ref. 22) indicate that the effects of condensation on the flow are probably negligible.

Corrections

Since the gradients of the measured Mach number, flow angle, and pressure are small in the vicinity of the model, no corrections for these effects have, in general, been applied. In the low-incidence range, the effects of the tunnel static-pressure gradient on the individual static-orifice readings have been discussed in reference 24. Though the magnitude of the free-stream static-pressure gradient is small (see fig. 6, ref. 22), the superposition of the free-stream static pressures and the measured pressures on the test body of the present investigation did improve, somewhat, the agreement between experiment and theory (see fig. 8, ref. 24).

The influence of tunnel air-stream angularity on the angle of attack of the model is exceedingly small at low incidences; a specific illustration presented in reference 23 shows that the air-stream angularity changes the local angle at the nose by about 0.08° .

Angular corrections due to aerodynamic loads and model droop (caused by the weight of the model) have been applied to the angle of attack and radial position as discussed in reference 23. The maximum magnitude of the combined incidence-angle corrections was less than 0.28° . For these tests (unlike those reported in ref. 23), a special jacking rig (fig. 3(a)) eliminated the need for droop corrections at zero incidence.

A series of tests were made in an attempt to establish the effect of the sting on base pressures. These tests were made by using both the force model described in reference 24 and the pressure model of the present investigation. The results indicated that, at zero incidence, the base-pressure coefficient of the present configuration is too positive by an amount of the order of 0.03. Since this amount will undoubtedly change in some unknown manner with angle of attack and change the base pressures accordingly, there is no specific discussion of the magnitude of base pressures in the present paper. The effect of the sting on the pressures in the separated flow region near the base of the body is not known.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

Basic Pressures

The basic pressure data obtained on the parabolic body of revolution for angles of attack from 0° to 36° are presented in figure 4 as a function of radial angle for 12 representative stations along the body. Since the geometry of the body at incidence is symmetrical with respect to the 0° - 180° axis, a folded horizontal scale has been used; the flagged symbols on this figure, as on all succeeding figures, designate data between 180° and 360° . The use of the folded scale provides a convenient manner to condense the data and, hence, better establish the experimental trends, as well as providing a simple means for considering flow symmetry conditions.

The basic data have also been presented as a function of body position (x/L) in figure 5 for the complete incidence range for three radial positions. Theoretical curves (refs. 3 and 21) have been added to these figures for the lower incidence angles. In addition, the experimental data for angles of attack of 20° and 36° have been presented for three model positions each (the model locations specify the distance of the model apex from the wall; see fig. 2) to illustrate the influence of tunnel conditions on the flow. In each case the experimental curve has been faired through the data used in succeeding figures.

The data presented in figures 4 and 5 together with other data obtained during these tests (most of which is not explicitly used in the present paper) are presented in tables I to VI. The test conditions for the pressure data presented in these six tables are:

Table	Angle-of-attack range, deg	Transition strips	Sting configuration
I II III IV	0 to 16.1 14 to 36 4 to 16.1 4 to 16.1	None None Axial One-half axial	Straight 38 ⁰ bent Straight Straight
V	4 to 16.1	Radial, $\frac{x}{L} = 0.614$	Straight
VI	4 to 16.1	Radial, $\frac{x}{L} = 0.834$	Straight

The data of figures 4 and 5 have been compared with similar data from reference 15 and with theory (refs. 3 and 21) in figures 6 and 7 for angles of attack of 0 and 6 , respectively. The primary purpose of the comparison of the present data with that reported in reference 15

is to establish the importance of Reynolds number on this particular configuration and in addition evaluate, if possible, the magnitude of the effects of tunnel disturbances on the experimental results. A more comprehensive comparison of the basic pressures with theory is presented in figure 8 for angles of attack of 4.00°, 8.05°, and 12.05°; a comparison of the incremental pressure coefficients (defined as the pressure coefficient at incidence minus the zero-incidence value) with theory is shown in figure 9.

An attempt was made to evaluate differences in flow conditions associated with changing the sting configuration. Hence, the results of one overlap test condition for both stings at an angle of attack of about 16° have been compared in figure 10.

A series of additional tests were made to investigate the effects of artificial roughness added at various discrete locations on the body. The data for a representative phase of these tests are summarized in figure 11.

Aerodynamic Coefficients

The section normal-force, axial-force, and side-force (resulting from asymmetrical separation on the leeward side of the body) coefficients were obtained from integration of the pressure distributions and are presented in figure 12. The lift and drag coefficients have been obtained by resolving the normal- and axial-force coefficients along the appropriate axes. In all cases, the contribution of skin friction. is neglected inasmuch as the coefficients have been obtained from pressure measurements. These experimental coefficients have been compared with inviscid theory (refs. 3, 21, 25, and 26) and with calculations based on the viscous-cross-flow concepts discussed in references 5 and 11. In calculating the cross-flow section coefficients, the ideas of reference 5 were followed in that it was assumed that a viscous-cross-force contribution to the lift existed when the theoretical radial pressure distributions indicated an unfavorable pressure gradient. The values of the section drag coefficient of a circular cylinder for cross-flow Mach numbers in excess of 0.4 were obtained from the results presented in reference 11. No effect of finite cylinder length was taken into consideration. Since the results of the cross-flow concept depend upon the cross-flow Reynolds numbers, the magnitudes of these values are presented in figure 13 for several representative incidence angles.

The data of figure 12 have been plotted in terms of normal-force, axial-force, and side-force loading distributions in figures 14 to 16. These data have been integrated to yield over-all body coefficients which are shown in figure 17 as a function of angle of attack. Two sets of pitching-moment coefficients have been presented; one set represents

the pitching moment of the normal forces, as is customary in pressure investigations, and the second set presents the pitching moment of the normal and axial forces. Since the effect of the axial forces is small, only two points are shown. The centers of pressure of the normal forces have been specified in terms of fraction of the body length behind the apex. Centers of pressure are shown for these data only for angles of attack of $8^{\rm O}$ and higher. Below $8^{\rm O}$, precision limitations on the reduction of the data introduced excessive scatter so that significant trends were masked. An indication of the center-of-pressure locations in the low angle range can be judged from the experimental data of reference 16 which are shown in figure 17 to supplement the present data.

DISCUSSION

Asymmetrical Pressures

The most striking feature indicated by the basic data (fig. 4) is the asymmetrical distribution of pressures (with respect to the plane of incidence) over the leeward side of the body for the higher angles of attack. The extent and magnitude of the asymmetrical flow regions corresponding to these pressures are functions of angle of attack and station along the body. Over the forward half of the body these regions occur initially at an angle of attack of about 160, and with increasing incidence broaden rapidly to extend over the entire leeward side of the body by angles of attack of about 280. Farther rearward, these asymmetries occur at progressively lower angles of attack and extend over larger regions of the body as the base is approached. Though the data of the last two stations (0.951 and 0.999) indicate, quite consistently, these regions extending around the body radially for angles of attack as low as 20 or 40, it should be noted that the magnitude of the differences in pressures at corresponding radial position on opposing sides for these angles is small and approaches the experimental accuracy (a value of ±0.01 in pressure coefficient). Furthermore these data may be affected by the presence of the sting. 1 Although the absence of experimental data at some critical radial locations together with the absence of visual flow studies precludes a more tangible discussion of the limits of these asymmetrical flow boundaries, it is clearly evident that the occurrence of this phenomenon is qualitatively significant, and for practical configurations may be of prime importance in the evaluation of the characteristics of lifting surfaces located in these flow regions.

least for angles of attack of about 16° .

The nature of these asymmetrical flows is further evident in figures 5 and 9. For example, on the side of the body $\emptyset = 90^{\circ}$, 270° , (figs. 5(b) and 9(b)) and leeward $90^{\circ} \le \emptyset \le 270^{\circ}$, (figs. 5(c), 9(c), and 9(d)), the axial distribution of pressures at corresponding radial positions is erratic, being considerably different at an angle of attack of 36° than at 12° or 20° . It is to be noted that the asymmetries of the flow are not, at least up to an angle of attack of 25.5° , associated with a detached shock at the nose of the model. The value, 25.5° , for shock detachment has been conservatively estimated on the basis of shock detachment for an unyawed cone whose semiapex angle is equal to the sum of the present semiapex angle and the angle of attack for shock detachment.

Since the flow over the leeward side of the body at these high incidences is not relatively stable, slight tunnel gradients appear to have a measurable effect on these data. This is evident in figures 5(b) and 5(c) where the leeward pressures change with model location in the tunnel; whereas on the windward side (fig. 5(a)), however, there are no measurable effects of model location. These results, showing the effects of model position, may be indicative of difficulties to be anticipated in correlating, quantitatively, high-angle investigations in various facilities.

Asymmetrical flow conditions have been previously noted in reference 13 from visual-flow studies at high angles and in reference 27 where erratic rolling oscillations were measured on a body-tail combination. These oscillations (reported in ref. 13 and in a paper of limited circulation) were traced to unsteady fluctuations of the leeward vortices which, under certain conditions, were discharged aperiodically from each side of the body. Although there was no regularity in the discharge of the vortices, (when such a discharge did occur), the time interval between reversals from side to side of the aperiodically discharged vortices was noted to be of the order of seconds. Thus a pressure measuring system such as the present (where lag is of the order of minutes) would be expected to indicate a mean value corresponding to symmetrical flow during such a discharge. The "one-sidedness" of the data for the discrete angles of attack presented indicates that switching or reversals of the vortices was not a prime occurrence at these angles. However, for those angles of attack where the side-force coefficients become zero, that is, the angles where the coefficients reverse sign (for example, fig. 12(e), station 0.714, $\alpha \approx 31^{\circ}$), it is indicated that a rapid switching of the vortex pattern is taking place locally.

Whether this one-sidedness is materially influenced by the tunnel gradients or model conditions is not definitely known. From the results of figure 5, however, it is evident that traversing the model in the tunnel and hence varying the gradients modifies rather than changes the character of the pressure distributions. Furthermore, it is to be noted

that, for the present tests, two sets of data were recorded for each test condition with an elapsed time of from 3 to 5 minutes between points. Since no significant differences were indicated by the two sets of data, the present results are taken to represent a mean value for an unsymmetrical flow. It might also be of interest to note that, because of the test procedure, some question arises as to whether or not the vortex pattern at a specific angle of attack would be the same for each index position. The data shown in figure 4 indicate that the pattern repeated, that is, the vortex nearest the body, appeared on the same side for each index position. The reason for this is not known since it would seem that the disposition of the vortices would be unpredictable and that the vortex pattern might assume the reverse position during the course of the tests unless slight tunnel gradients were of significance in causing the repeatability of the flow.

A discussion of the mechanism of flow over bodies of revolution at high angles of attack has been presented in reference 13. The analogy to impulsive flow over a circular cylinder is pointed out and attention is directed to the results presented in reference 28. In reference 28, the development of flow over a circular cylinder is presented from the initial occurrence of the symmetrical vortex over the leeward side (as found in ref. 13) to the breakdown of the asymmetrical vortex formation.

Comparison of Experimental and Theoretical Pressures

Inasmuch as the present model has become practically a standard test vehicle, considerable work has already been reported comparing the experimental and theoretical characteristics of the body. Results are presented in reference 15 for a Mach number range from 1.49 to 1.98 (including a Mach number of 1.59 and a Reynolds number of 29 \times 10⁶) for Reynolds numbers from 28 \times 10⁶ to 31 \times 10⁶, and in reference 20 for Mach numbers of 1.52 and 1.98 at Reynolds numbers of 8.6 \times 10⁶ and 17.4 \times 10⁶. Hence, the results of the present comparisons at a Mach number of 1.59 and a Reynolds number of 3.6 \times 10⁶ serve primarily to supplement the previously published results insofar as Reynolds number is concerned.

The experimental-theoretical comparison of the pressure distributions at an angle of attack of 0° (fig. 6) clearly indicates the absence of any marked Reynolds number effects on the forebody pressure distribution in the Reynolds number range from 3.6×10^6 to 29×10^6 . Those discrepancies which do exist are small and are probably not Reynolds number effects. The absence of such effects on the forebody pressures has been noted also in reference 20 for this body for a Reynolds number range of 8.6×10^6 to 30×10^6 . In order to consider further the effects of boundary layer on the forebody pressures, the present model was tested

with an extremely thick turbulent boundary layer (ref. 24) artificially induced at the nose. Even for this extreme case, no effects on the forebody pressures were evident, the indication, perhaps, being the absence of Reynolds numbers effects even far beyond the presently established 30×10^6 value. Though the forebody pressures are unaffected by a change in boundary layer from laminar (Reynolds number of 3.6×10^6) to primarily turbulent (Reynolds number of 29×10^6), there is a marked decrease (fig. 6) in base pressure accompanying this Reynolds number change. This effect of Reynolds number on the base pressure of this configuration has been studied in detail in reference 29 and the results presented therein substantiate the data of figure 6.

The same generalization concerning the absence of Reynolds number effects on the pressures for an angle of attack of 0° applies to the forebody pressures at an angle of attack of 60 (fig. 7) for the same Reynolds number range of 3.6×10^6 to 29×10^6 . For this comparison, the data from the Langley 4- by 4-foot supersonic tunnel have been obtained either from the station nearest that specified (which is a Lewis 8- by 6-foot tunnel station) or an average value of data from two stations, one on each side of the indicated station. The agreement between the two sets of data is good; and though the slight discrepancies at the last station (0.951) might be attributed to differences in crossflow separation and hence a Reynolds number effect, it is to be noted that discrepancies of the same magnitude occur at the foremost station (0.083) where separation effects are hardly the cause. As has been previously established, in general, in references 15 and 20, the agreement between the experimental and theoretical pressures (figs. 5 and 8) in the low-incidence range up to say an angle of attack of 4° or 5° is relatively good, with viscous effects confined to about the rear 10 percent of the body on the leeward side. Further increases in angle of attack progressively cause a deterioration in the agreement between experiment and theory, where, as has been shown many times before and is evident in figures 5 and 8, the leeward side is affected first and the most. At about 120 (figs. 5 and 8), most of the leeward side is affected by the cross-flow separation, the separation being so predominant as to render inviscid theory practically valueless in predicting the flow. On the windward side, the experimental pressures appear, in general, to be slightly more positive than predicted by theory in the range of angles of attack of 120 and higher. The incremental pressures due to angle of attack (fig. 9) reflect the previously mentioned flow characteristics.

It is quite evident from these data and considerable other similar data that the use of any inviscid theory whether linearized or not, is inherently limited in scope and that further attempts to improve the quality of the predictions, at least over the rear of an inclined body at high angles of attack, should be directed towards improved viscous considerations.

Artificial Roughness

Several simple and relatively crude exploratory tests were made to study the effect of various types and locations of transition strips on the pressures. The results are plotted in figure 11 for six axial body stations. With the exception of those stations near the base, which are probably affected by the sting, no effect of axial transition strips was noted at an angle of attack of 8°. At 12° and near the base at 8°, however, the addition of axial transition strips appeared to cause "crossflow transition" and hence delay separation over the body. This same trend is indicated forward of the maximum thickness section for an angle of attack of 16°. Rearward of this section, no consistent effects were observed. The data showing the effects of a radial transition strip at the maximum thickness section were too limited in scope to indicate any definite trends. There was a marked increase in base pressure with the addition of axial transition strips, a change which is opposite to that previously shown (fig. 6) for 0°. This reversed effect is, however, qualitatively similar to results established in conjunction with the tests reported in references 24 and 29.

Section Coefficients

The integrated section coefficients presented in figure 12 reflect. in general, the pressure-distribution characteristics indicated in the preceding figures. At the foremost stations, the normal-force coefficients in the low-incidence range are accurately predicted by inviscid theory, thereby substantiating the results previously established in reference 19. The absence of any significant cross-flow separation is clearly implied by the comparison of the normal-force coefficients up to 120 for station 0.024. At stations closer towards the maximum thickness, the agreement between the data and slender-body theory becomes progressively worse, the discrepancy being the inability of the theory to predict the increase in slope with angle of attack. Aft of the maximum-thickness section, a hump in the normal-force curve occurs between 8° and 12° at station 0.618 and at lower angles rearward. This hump seems to be associated with the beginning of separation of the cross flow over the body. The addition of axial transition strips resulted in a decrease in normal-force coefficient at an angle of attack of 120, an effect which would tend to smooth out the abruptness of the hump. The presence of the hump limits the agreement between experiment and inviscid theory to angles of about 40 or less at the rearmost stations. The prediction based on the cross-flow assumption of reference 5, while qualitatively improving the agreement over the mid and rear sections of the body, is hardly adequate locally for angles of attack in excess of about 80.

A similar type of agreement between the axial-force coefficients and the inviscid theory is shown, as has been previously established in reference 19, the largest discrepancies being evidenced at the foremost stations. Such an effect is somewhat unusual in view of the previously established deficiencies of the theory for the rearward stations.

The side-force coefficients are presented for illustrative purposes only to establish the magnitudes. The primary influence of these asymmetrical flows will be manifested when a lifting surface is located in these regions.

Body Coefficients

A comparison of the experimental lift or normal-force coefficient with theory (fig. 17) shows the usual underestimation of lift predicted by inviscid theory with the general improvement of the estimate by the application of the cross-flow concept of reference 13. However, even this approximation appears entirely inadequate for angles of attack much in excess of 8° . The absence of any significant Reynolds number effects on the normal force, axial force (excluding base pressure), and pitching-moment coefficient in the Reynolds number range from 3.6×10^6 to 29×10^6 is indicated by the close agreement between the data of the Lewis 8- by 6-foot tunnel and the Langley 4- by 4-foot tunnel. The experimental center of pressure is considerably aft of the value predicted by the cross-flow separation; the slender-body theoretical location is -0.7. As was the case for the section coefficients, the axial-force prediction was relatively good in the low angle-of-attack range.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

A pressure-distribution investigation of a parabolic body of revolution with a fineness ratio of 12.2 has been undertaken in the Langley 4- by 4-foot supersonic tunnel at a Mach number of 1.59 and a Reynolds number of 3.6×10^6 , based on the body length, for angles of attack from 0° to 36° . In the low-incidence range, up to 9° , a comparison of these data with other experimental data on the same configuration indicated the absence of any significant Reynolds number effects on the pressures (except at the base) in the range from 3.6×10^6 to 29×10^6 . At an angle of attack of 0° , the pressures were well-predicted by potential (slender-body) theory. In the low-incidence range, similar agreement existed with the pressures on the windward side. On the leeward side, however, the pressures were affected by cross-flow separation; the discrepancies between experiment and theory appeared rearward

first, perhaps at about 5° , and progressed forward as the angle of attack was increased. At the higher angles, the cross-flow separation became asymmetrical; the leeward pressures at corresponding radial locations were considerably different. These asymmetries were very pronounced over most of the body for angles of attack about 16° and higher but were observed for much lower angles at rearward body locations. The data at the higher angles where the asymmetries occurred were affected by tunnel gradients in that differences, solely in the leeward pressures, existed when the model was tested in different tunnel locations. These differences are probably of secondary importance in that they appear to modify rather than cause the asymmetries.

With the exception of those stations near the base, the addition of artificial roughness along the sides of the body had no effect on the forebody pressures at angles of attack of 8° or less. At 12° and near the base at 8° , the addition of artificial roughness along the sides of the body appeared to cause "cross-flow transition" and hence delay separation of the flow over the body. This same trend was indicated ahead of the maximum thickness section at 16° while no consistent effect of roughness was noted rearward of this point on the body.

In the low-incidence range, the normal-force coefficient of the body was underestimated and the chord force predicted reasonably well by potential (slender-body) theory. The center of pressure was considerably rearward of either the potential theory or the results obtained from the viscous-cross-flow theory. Though the cross-flow estimate did improve the agreement with the experimental data in the low-incidence range, perhaps up to 10° , discrepancies of considerable magnitude were found at higher angles.

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TABLE I.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

NO TRANSITION STRIPS

(a) $\alpha = 0$

Station, x/L		Radial angle	, ∅, deg	
	90	180	270	360
0.024 .048 .071 .095 .119 .143 .167 .190 .214 .238 .262 .285 .333 .381 .428 .476 .571 .618 .761 .785 .809 .832 .856 .809 .832 .856 .809 .928 .928 .928 .929 .951	0.057 .048 .042 .044 .036 .032 .028 .026 .014 .010 0 .010 0 .004 036 016 036 040 040 040 048 040 048 040 048 040 048 048 040 048 040 048 040 048 040 048 040 040 048 040 -	0.063 .063 .055 .052 .044 .038 .036 .032 .016 .012 .008 .002 0 .012 .016 .016 .016 .032 .036 .036 .036 .036 .036 .036 .036 .036	0.065 .061 .048 .042 .038 .036 .030 .030 .022 .010 .010 .006 0 010 020 026 032 032 032 038 038 038 038	0.069 .057 .063 .055 .044 .040 .040 .036016 .012 .008 .004006008014014010032032044040040040040040040040040020020018

TABLE I.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

NO TRANSITION STRIPS - Continued

(b) $\alpha = 1.00$

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TABLE I.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

NO TRANSITION STRIPS - Continued

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	112	_	0.70	840.	††o.	.038	±0.	.032	•028	₹0°.	•015	210.	80.	_	- 005				_				040	040	-032	-042	0,12	.042	010	032	-03 ⁴	<u> </u>	_	-0880-	
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TABLE I.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY

OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

NO TRANSITION STRIPS - Continued

(d) $\alpha = 3.00$

		ı
	354.7	0.088 0.077 0.088 0.088 0.090 0.000
	324.7	0.100 0.076 0.
	309.7	0.08 0.08 0.008 0.
	294.7	400.0 400.0 400.0 400.0 400.0 400.0 400.0 400.0 6000.0 6000.0 6000.0 6000.0 6000.0 6000.0 6000.0 6000.0 6
	279.7	4.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00
	7.492	0.000 0.0048 0.0050 0.0068
	234.7	0.00 0.00
	219.7	0.0040 0.0260 0.0260 0.0260 0.0260 0.0320 0.
gep '	204.7	400.0 0.04 0.03 0.05
šle, φ',	189.7	0.042 0.034 0.024 0.026 0.016 0.016 0.006 0.006 0.007 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038
Radial angle,	174.7	0.040 0.032 0.024 0.014 0.010 0.010 0.010 0.010 0.020 0.020 0.020 0.030
Rac	144.7	0.040 0.040 0.040 0.050 0.060
	129.7	0.000 0.000
	114.7	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
	7.66	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
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TABLE I. - PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY.
OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

NO TRANSITION STRIPS - Continued

(e) $\alpha = 4.00$

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		341	0.100 0.000
		326	0.099 0.068
		311	0.000 0.0000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.0000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.0000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.0000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.0000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.0000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.0000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.0000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.0000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.0000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.0000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.0000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0
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		281	0.00 0.00
		566	440.000 440.0000 440.0000 400.00000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.00000 400.00000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.0000 400.00000 400.0000 400
ļ		251	0.046 0.026
		236	0.046.0.022 0.030.0022 0.030.0030.0030.0030.0
		221	0.040 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
		206	0.034 0.018 0.018 0.018 0.008 0.009
l	φ, deg	191 8	0.036 0.028 0.020 0.020 0.030 0.038
	angle,	176 1	0.030 0.020 0.020 0.020 0.020 0.020 0.030
	alan	 	
	Radial	6 161	
		146	0 . 0 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 .
		131	0 011111111111111111111111
		116	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
		101	0.046 0.046
		88	0.07 4 0.07 8 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.009 0.000 0.00
		17	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
		75	145000000000000000000000000000000000000
		1,1	0.089 0.076 0.064 0.048 0.066
		56	888246888888888888888888888888888888888
		17	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
	tation	x/r	0.024 0.024 0.011

TABLE I.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

NO TRANSITION STRIPS - Continued

(f) $\alpha = 6.05$

			_,
	357.3	0.127 0.127 0.040 0.	
	327.3	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	
	312.3	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	
	297.3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	282.3	8 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	267.3	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000	;
	237.3	0.0088 0.	;
	222.3	00000 000000000000000000000000000000000	,
gap	207.3	0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	,
le, ø,	192.3	71 886 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	
Radial angle,	177.3	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	,
Rad	147.3	0.000 0	3
	132,3	0.000 0.000	
	117.3	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	
	102.3	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	
	87.3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
. `	57.3	1 9243 384 38 38 38 38 38 38	
	42.3	0.008888888888888888888888888888888888	3
	27.3	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	
	12.3	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Station,	л/х	4400 4400 4400 4400 4400 4400 4400 440	7



TABLE I.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

NO TRANSITION STRIPS - Continued

(g) $\alpha = 8.05$

į	358	4411 8611 8611 8611 8611 8611 8611 8611	0.028 0.028 0.028 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038 0.038
	328	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	00.000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.00000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.0000 0
	313	24	2016 2016
	298	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	000 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Ī	283	0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	10000000000000000000000000000000000000
	268	41000000000000000000000000000000000000	4847888 9888787848787844
-	238	0.000 0.000	7888448888888884888
	223	2000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
ρo.	208	0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	84.8554445448888488 4
φ, deg	193	0.000 4.000 4.000 4.000 4.000 4.000 6.0000 6.000 6.000 6.000 6.000 6.000 6.000 6.000 6.000 6.0	1139
Radial angle,	178	0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	4 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Radial	148	0.010 0.010 0.010 0.010 0.010 0.010 0.010 0.010 0.010 0.010 0.010 0.010 0.010 0.010 0.010 0.010 0.010	032 032 032 032 032 032 032 032 032 032
	133	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	5.000000000000000000000000000000000000
	118	0.000 0.000	7,60,60,60,60,60,60,60,60,60,60,60,60,60,
	103	0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	4.000000000000000000000000000000000000
	88	0.002 0.026 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.003 0.003	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	28	0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	60000000000000000000000000000000000000
	143	0.0077 0.009 0.009 0.009 0.009 0.009 0.009 0.009	.002 .012 .016 .014 .016 .007 .007 .006 .006 .006 .006 .006
	28	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00
	13	0.146 0.138 0.112 0.112 0.104 0.008 0.008 0.008 0.008 0.008	00880. 00880. 00980. 00990. 000. 000
Station,	٦ /x	0.024 0.048 0.071 0.071 0.190	5.44 5.44 5.44 5.43 5.61 6.61 6.63 6.64 6.65 6.65 6.66 6.65



TABLE I.- PRESSURE COEFFÍCIENT DATA FOR PARABOLLC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

NO TRANSITION STRIPS - Continued

(h) $\alpha = 10.05$

									_	_			_									_									_		_	_
	358.4	0.188	.174	.162	Ţ.	.146	.142	.132	. 128	, 12 ⁴	.112	.106	.098	8					.030	,10.	0	010	-,026				034	034	030				160	146
Ī	343.4	0.183	.167	.169	.155	. 145	141	.139	.125	-	. 101	.093	.088	.078	990.	.056	040	.032		0	01 ^μ	-,028	036	038	038	-,038	440	i		††O:-	た0:-		-095	165
	328.4		.132	.136	120	. 108	. 106	104	86.	-	.078	270.	070.	8	770.	±60.	050	.012		016	032	770		840			30.5	052	30.	<u>-</u> 050	05g	056	† OT .	I'R
	313.4		.088	760.	180.	88	990.	790.	₹°.	1	.034	.032	.032	8	900.	108	.018	016	030	80:	058	1		990		_	072		_	190	.068			173
 	298.4		940.	.058	0,42	030	70.	.022	.014		100	78:	900:	012	032	038	0.02		-056		± 480. •	-	-058	-076	80:	-076	076	-072	- 068	190	- 06th	090	136	120
ļ	283.4	-030	.012	020	700.	900.	010	010	018	-	036	038			-,060		076	068		<u>-</u>	- 002			-072				_		190	190		90	1001.
	268.4 2	.002	012	700	-,022	035		038	-040	-	_	_	- to -		-076		-,082	020-			180.				020:-		890.	-068	- 1990-	8	900	900	-135	<u>-</u> 0/1:-
Ì	253.4 2				-028	035				-042			-,840	- 050-			-14/20-			-0880	-060:-	-088	80:	-076-	- 1920*	-072	00	070	890	190	- 062	- 062		101:
	<i>-</i> ‡	0-900-0-			- 1820	035	038	_		_	_		- 1840	_	1700	•			'				_	_	<u>.</u>	80:-	-078	920	0.72	890		<u>+</u> 90.	-	
,	.4 238,							٠	'							_			_													<u>'</u>	<u>.</u>	
	4 223.	-	910:- 19		2 - 02h								840:- 0				4076	_	180:	260:- 2	- 092				_		<u>_</u>	_		070 4		90:- 19		0167
geb ,	208.										-,042	-,042	0,0		940	'	大0.	70.	0.0	80:-	80:-	-102	901	-,102	-,106	110	77	110	102	₹°:	88	.086	<u></u>	o_1
le, Ø	193.4		012	014	-,006	-,012			008		4.10	-,018	-,016	8.				034			058		072	-,068		920-		078		270				162
l ang	178.4	910.0	0	-,002	.002	-,002	-		012	008		-,014	012	016		-,024		•	030	036		056	070							- 048		190	i	1.146
Radial	163.4	0,002	-,006	012	018	020	028		022	016		- 050	1,20	- 050	028	420	042	040	046	058	- 068	072				080	-088	±80			0.0	470°-	101.	167
	148.4	₩00.0-	010	016	022	- 024	032	036	.038	038	440.	110	052	7.00	090	90	-,068	070	0.070	088	460		103	105	- 103	111	-,115		- 103	960-	-,086	-,084	בדני-	174
	133.4	- 9000-0-	012	-,016	450	.028	036	036	036	010	940	840	0.20	0.26	90	190	27.0.	-,076	±20	880.	.088	260.	085	980	920.	.088	.088	980.	920	190	190	.060	711.	169
	8.4		_				0,45			_		たっ・		0.28			1/20					980	- 980	•			660	750.		990	790	- 062	122	172] .
	11 4.				_	_	_	.046	940	.070		820		_				_'		- 060:									'				<u>'</u>	.174
	h 103.	<u>'</u>	#TO- 1		_'	ا ص	<u>'</u>	0:-	9 - 0	0.	0	0.	0:-	4	0.	7			8 - 082	0.		<u>'</u>		80			_'	_'		'	_'		9	[- 2
	η 88°η	900.09	1 00. 8	•				1403	203	70 12	1.05	0 - 05	8 - 06	4 - 06	6 - 07	2 - 07	2 - 084		8 - 09	509	60.	960-1		80°-	080-0	0082	080		190	0 - 048		405	य: <u>-</u> -	7 17
	4.ET 4	0.02		510.		0. 12	ı			5.012	420 9	8030									6 - 095	8097		₹00			8 - 080		8	2 - 060				7.1 c
	t 58.4	/		0.056			0,45		30.08			900		•	5 - 016	- 026			90	4.010		3 - 088	5 - 088	400-	480		-088			062				<u>. 180</u>
	43.4	0.107	107	60	_		1										_ '		030		3	990 0	0076	80.	2.070			4200		90			010	3 175
	1.88.4	0.144	77.	135	121											038				3016	.028	04010	050	056						056		3060	211·-	168
	13.4	0.172	.166	152	17.	35	.136	12,	नेदा-	120	301.	102	000	100	0.70	- 0	340	038	420.	38.	006	016	030	032	-035	034	-,0 ⁴²	045	045	042	048	048	-038	₹
Station	x/L	₽20	840.	170	.095	119	143	167	81.	214	238	200	285	333	381	428	92.4	23	57.	618	999•	Į.	.761	785	8	.832	.856	8	8	88	.951	.975	666.	000
St	í 	L°															_																	_



TABLE I.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLLC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

NO TRANSITION STRIPS - Continued

(1) $\alpha = 12.05$

	358.7	0.219 1193 1193 1193 1193 1193 1193 1193 1
		4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	313.7	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200
	298.7	8 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	283.7	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
	268.7	0.028 0.034 0.050 0.
	238.7	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	223.7	0.028 0.028 0.028 0.028 0.038 0.
gep	208.7 2	4 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
φ, de	1-	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
angle,	7 193	
Redial a	178.7	400.000 400.0000 400.000 400.000 400.000 400.000 400.000 400.000 400.0000 400.000 400.000 400.000 400.000 400.000 400.000 400.0000 400.000 400.000 400.000 400.000 400.00000 400.
Red	148.7	0.026 0.026
	133.7	6000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00
	118.7	0.000 0.000
	103.7	0000404040400004404011100404000005
	88.7	0.000 0.000
	58.7	110000000000000000000000000000000000000
	43.7	100000 1 1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0
	28.7	44274444444444444444444444444444444444
	13.7	
	Station, x/L	+ 2 - 1 0 0 2 - 2 + 2 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

TABLE I.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

NO TRANSITION STRIPS - Continued

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																						_	_	_			-	==	_			_
	358.9	254	.234	228	N 6	200	2,6	182	174	.166		.146		.118	960.	98			.038	.026	010	900.	010.	•				018	024		078	
	328.9		401.					1	911.	901				400.	000	.038			014	028		036			048	840	-,048	050	058	90	100	
	313.9		122	9	99	9,0	2,4	3	940.	.042	940.	,026	•01 ₄	002	- 022	016	-038	990:-	020°-			078	880	082	088	086	- 082	078	- 082	082	5,130	
	298.9	0.050	8,	•036	020	4TO	3 8	700	018	018	910.	036	940.		078			<u> </u>	+111-	-				098	098	-,086	-085	076	076	076	146	
	283.9		014			2,4	200	5	88	080					- 120	113	-113	- 127	117		180.		₹0:	-		180:		076			- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	
	268.9	:	056			± 20		260	8					011:-	41.		01,		130	•					_			_			1,186	
-					~	- \	0.0	!	_					_									_		- 060:		<u>.</u>	-			14	2
	9 238.9															<u>'</u>					_				•						<u> </u>	
	223	0.01 0.01			990.	0.0				082	±00	_			-,106	i									<u>6</u> 6						72.	
deg	208.9	0.070	068	-,062	20.5	ρ. Ο .	500	88	960	.098	60.	-, 102	•.106	411	- .126	-,130	 132	.134	130	9टा:-	114	-, 108	-106	-10t	 102	098	960:-	-,086	.090	% •	5	-
0	193.9	-0.036		-032	840°	90.	я, Э, С	8 %	190	072	190	920	80	-088	101-	••109	115	 123	<u>-</u> 121	121.	111	105	.103	101	- 105	960	960	880.	-,092	-090	1	-
l angle,	178.9		800		010	•.016	-020	οΤο: •	030	- 030	030	-030	-038	038	0.0	-056	90	072	80.	086	.078	078	±.074	±20°-	-082	078	078	070	80.	880.	775	
Radial	148.9	0.050		056	.068	920	0.00	± 800	900	100	100	104	116	-,112	†यः-	-,132	134	-,136	132	116	-112	011.	-105	-108	टाः-	-,106	-100	088	±60••	980.	136	
	33.9	-0.050 -(_					0.00				•		980			901	811	-,118	-, 108	011	- 108	960:	104	100	260-	98.	4.0 74	-085	-078	126	> i = .
	118.9	0.0.0 87.0.0						<u>ρ</u>	3 8				_	860	110	102	110	114	122								80.	0.72	170	<u>_</u>	114	202
	103.9	0-070							200								H	711.	123	.115	- H:-	-107	- 660	-103			- 1 80•	070.		-	115	
	6	940					-											114	118	- 011						٠.					<u> </u>	_
	88	9		·	ï	ï	ì	ì	i	<u> </u>		•	<u>'</u>	i	<u>.</u>	i	i	i	i	i	i		i	i	i	i	·	·	·	i	<u> </u>	
	58.9		0.048			30.		.018								990	80	-,100									80				148 149	
	43.9	0	27.		•	-	.092	æ (30.									88	- 082	- 080	090	460			074			100	
	28.9	0.188		12	2011	158	35	9,146	047	מלך	15	100	086	.068	0.0	042	030	8	8	.020	-,026	030	038	†*o	木0:	90	058	.050	.0 K	か。	102	-
	13.9		422.	010	196	186	.176	176	177	15.1	7=	135)[16	8	080	390	9			0		-005		-,022	.028	028	028	030	032	80.	
	Station, x/x		\$ 5 5 5 6	1.00	119	143	.167	.190	•214 020	0,00	, 0,000 0,00	7 6 6	5	100	924	6	577	618	999	77.	.761	. 785	86	.832	856	88	706	928			86	-

TABLE I.- PRESSURE CORFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLLC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

NO TRANSITION STRIPS - Concluded

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(<u>k</u>

	8	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	+ 359	0 01111
	\ 1 / ₂ E	
	329	0.22.6 1911.191.192.193.193.193.193.193.193.193.193.193.193
	314	0.137 1137 1137 1137 1137 1137 1137 1137
	299	0.00 0.00
	182	0.008 0.008
	569	0.09 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.09
	太元	-0.08 -0.09
	239	60000000000000000000000000000000000000
	22 ¹	-0.067
geg	209	0.09 0.09
ø,	194	-0.0±8 -0.0±8 -0.080 -0
al angle,	179	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
Radial	191	-0.04 -0.04
ı	149	0.008 0.008
	134	-0.069 -0
1	119	444698889999999999999999999999999999999
	401	-0.088 -0.088 -0.099 -0
	68	0.070 0.097 0.097 0.097 0.097 0.097 0.097 0.097 0.097 0.097 0.097 0.097 0.097 0.097 0.097 0.097 0.097
	节	0.036 0.036
	28	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	#	198
	53	4138999999999999999999999999999999999999
	7,7	0 2,5,2,3 2,5,3,2,2,2,3,3,2,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,
	Station, x/L	0 4440 4440 4440 4440 4440 4440 4440 4

TABLE II.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON BENT STING

NO TRANSITION STRIPS

(a) $\alpha = 14.00$

	357.7	050.0 810.0 810.0 810.0 961.0 471.0 100.0 10
	342.7	0.238 .226 .226 .236 .126 .157 .158
	327.7	0.189 1175 1175 1143 1133 1133 1133 1133 1133 1133 1133 1133 1143 1040
	312.7	0.123 .088 .088 .088 .088 .072 .048 .036 .036 .020 .020 .020 .036 .036 .036 .036 .036 .036 .036 .03
	267.7	-0.062 -0.062 -0.076 -0.088 -0.096 -0.096 -0.096 -0.096 -1.008 -1
	252.7	-0.066 -0.74 -0.74 -0.74 -0.78 -0.082 -0.082 -0.086 -0.097 -0.097 -1.06 -1.06 -1.06 -1.08
deg	237.7	-0.054 -0.056 -0.056 -0.056 -0.058 -0.078 -0
;le, ø,	222.7	0.046 0.046 0.052 0.052 0.052 0.053 0.
Radial angle,	177.7	0.016 0.016 0.008 0.009 0.000
Re	162.7	0.056 0.058 0.068 0.068 0.068 0.090 0.000
	147.7	0.048 0.058 0.
1	132.7	0.046 0.052
	87.7	4000 4000
	72.7	4.0000 1.0000
	57.7	0.054 0.046 0.046 0.028 0.028 0.028 0.028 0.028 0.038
	142.7	0.125 111337 111337 1109 1009 1009 1009 1009 1009 1009 100
+0	x/L	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0



TABLE II. - PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY

OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON BENT STING

NO TRANSITION STRIPS - Continued

(b) $\alpha = 16.00$

	358	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	343	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
	328	0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
	313	0.011110000000000000000000000000000000
	268	0.10 1.115 1.1
	253	0.098 0.
le, ø, deg	238	0.078 0.086 0.086 0.099 0.
	23	4000 4000 6000
Radial angle.		0.036 0.036
Ra	163	0.078 0.078 0.086 0.086 0.116 0.116 0.118 0.118 0.118 0.118 0.119 0.
	148	-0.074 -0.066 -0.086 -0.095 -1.003 -1.15 -1.15 -1.15 -1.13 -1.13 -1.13 -1.13 -1.13 -1.13 -1.13 -1.13
	133	-0.074 -0.064 -0.086 -0.098 -0.098 -0.098 -0.098 -0.098 -0.118 -0.018 -0
	88	-0.096 098 109 109 117 117 123 131 133
	73	0.038 0.022 0.022 0.024 0.
	82	0.044 0.046 0.046 0.030 0.
	£#3	0.130 11.6 11.6 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.
	Station, x/L	999 949 949 949 949 949 949 949 949 949



TABLE II.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-lo) MOUNTED ON BENT STING

NO TRANSITION STRIPS - Continued

(c) $\alpha = 20.00$

	358.4	0.38 3.73 2.73 2.73 2.73 2.73 2.73 2.73 2.73
	343.4	0.33 3.33
	328.4	44400000000000000000000000000000000000
-	313.4	0.163 1.155 1.151 1.151 1.151 1.151 1.151 1.152 1.153
1	268.4	0-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1
	253.4	
geg	238.4	6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
φ,	223.4	-6.119 -1.129 -1.131 -1.131 -1.139 -1
Radial angle,	178.4	-0.06 -0.042 -0.042 -0.042 -0.044 -0.
. Ra	163.4	-0.139 -1.151 -1.151 -1.151 -1.177 -1.177 -1.185 -1
	148,4	1.158 1.
	133.4	-0.121 -113 -113 -113 -1147 -1147 -1151 -1151 -1151 -1153 -1
	4*88	-0.1% -1.16% -1.16% -1.176 -1.176 -1.176 -1.16% -1.
	73 . 4	-0.078 068 068 086 088 088 089 115 115 159
	₹8.4	0.036 0.036 0.036 0.038 0.028 0.028 0.016 0.016 0.046
	43. 4	0.161 1.179 1.171 1.131 1.131 1.133 1.133 1.139 1.080 1.080 1.080 1.080 1.080 1.080 1.080 1.080 1.090 1.0000 1.0000 1
Station	x/L	0.002 0.02 0.04 0.05



TABLE II.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLLC BODY

OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON BENT STING

NO TRANSITION STRIPS - Continued

(d) $\alpha = 24.00$

	358.7	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	343.7	0 2 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
	328.7	0 33 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
	313.7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	268.7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	253.7	0.186 1.198 1.198 1.198 1.198 1.198 1.198 1.198 1.198 1.198 1.198 1.198 1.198 1.198 1.198 1.198 1.198 1.198
deg	238.7	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
angle, ϕ ,	223.7	4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Radial ang	178.7	-0.084 -0.066 -0.066 -0.066 -0.074 -0.076 -0.0776 -0.076 -0.076 -0.076 -0.076 -0.076 -0.076 -0.076 -0.076 -0.0776 -0.076
Re	163,7	-0.202 -1.188 -1.188 -1.188 -1.188 -1.188 -1.188 -1.188 -1.188 -1.188
	148.7	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	133.7	0 178 1178 1178 1178 1178 1178 1178 1178
	88.7	20, 21, 28, 27, 28, 27, 28, 27, 28, 27, 28, 27, 28, 27, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28, 28
	73.7	0.095 1.007 1.0099 1.103 1.113 1.113 1.113 1.113 1.113 1.113 1.123 1.200 1
	58.7	0.05% 0.05% 0.04% 0.02% 0.02% 0.02% 0.02% 0.02% 0.02% 0.02% 0.02% 0.03% 0.02% 0.03%
	43.7	0.208 2.222 2.202 2.023 2.192 1.192 1.193 1.128 1.128 1.128 1.128 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.032 1.033
Station.	x/r	0.004 0.007 0.007 0.0095 0.0095 0.0095 0.0095 0.0099 0.0099



TABLE II.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON BENT STING

NO TRANSITION STRIPS - Continued

(e) $\alpha = 28.00$

	358.9	0.68 . 743 . 773 . 773 . 773 . 773 . 773 . 713 . 7
	343.9	0.557 .787 .787 .787 .783 .783 .437 .437 .828 .828 .828 .828 .828 .828 .828 .82
	328.9	2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.35
	313.9	0 2 2 3 6 2 2 2 2
	268.9	0.235 1.247 1.263 1.
	253.9	5050 1050
gep	238.9	0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
gle, φ,	223.9	10 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Radial angl	178.9	0.006 0.006 1.007 1.159 1.111 1.111 1.1159 1.163 1
Re	163.9	0
	148,9	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	133.9	0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	6*88	0 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	73.9	0.098 0.
	58.9	0,000 0,000
	43.9	0 5 6 5 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Station	x/L	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0



TABLE II.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON BENT STING

NO TRANSITION STRIPS - Continued

(f) $\alpha = 32.00$

	359.1	0.010 66710 6773 6773 6773 6773 6773 6773 6773 677
	344.1	0.066666666666666666666666666666666666
	329.1	0.00 1.593.
	314.1	0.337 1148.
	269.1	0.22 2.24 2.24 2.25
	254.1	86468888888888888888888888888888888888
geb	239.1	-0.237 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278
angle, Ø,	224.1	0.240 1.265
Radial ang	179.1	0.173 -159 -159 -157 -1173 -1173 -1173 -175 -175 -175 -175 -175 -175 -175 -175
Re	164,1	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 -
	149.1	
	134.1	2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2
	89.1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	74.1	0.087 0.087 0.087 0.097 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007
	59.1	0.109 1.1033 1.004 1.005
	1,4,1	11.48 11
8+0+100	x/L	400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400



TABLE II. - PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY

OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON BENT STING

NO TRANSITION STRIPS - Concluded

g) $\alpha = 36.00$

	359.2	0.834 800 1757 1757 1757 1757 1757 1757 1757 17
	344.2	0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.
	329.2	0 8.8.8.8.6.4.4.4.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.
	314.2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	2,695	0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 -
	254.2	-0.868 -0.868 -0.868 -0.868 -0.869 -0
deg	239.2	-0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.
ø,	254.2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Radial angle,	179.2	-0.248 -0.248 -0.248 -0.248 -0.228 -0.228 -0.228 -0.238 -0.238 -0.238 -0.338 -0
Ra	164.2	-0.339 -0
,	149.2	
	134.2	0 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
	89.2	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000
	74.2	0.079 0.079 0.075
!	59.2	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
	2.44	0.381 3.377773333333333333333333333333333333
tation.	x/L	0002 4200 6211 6211 6211 6211 6211 6211 6211 6
"		



TABLE III.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

WITH AXIAL TRANSITION STRIPS

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	351	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
	341	860.0 860.0 860.0 860.0
	326	4000 4000
	311	8000 8000 8000 8000 8000 8000 8000 800
	192	0.000 0.000
	251	0.042 0.036 0.037 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.037 0.036 0.
g - φ, deg	236	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Radial angle,	221	0.026 0.036 0.008
RE	171	0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.000
,	191	0.030 0.030 0.036 0.038 0.008
	346	0.032 0.032 0.026 0.000
	131	0.09 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.09 0.09
	81	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
	26	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
Station,	Τ/x	4.0.0 4.4.0.0 6.0.1 6.0.



TABLE III.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

WITH AXIAL TRANSITION STRIPS - Continued

(b) $\alpha = 8.05$

																							_	_										
	353	0.160	148	!			.120	.120	.108		880.	₹ 80°	.076	990	920.	840.	7.0	.028	.028	₹00	†00°-	02h	038	038	040	040	† 1 0	970	840	870	90	90.1	700	016
	343	0.1%	.138	140		}	011.	.110	860.	-	-	-	-	-			-		1	-			'	12 - 13 - 19	1	1	1 1 1 1	1 1	1					-
	328	0.129	.115	.115	.103	260.	.088	880	٥. 8	-	820.	920.	8	70.	0.32	050	800	0	200	024	020	048	056	•.056	 8	80. 1.	2,060	- 062	190.	068	0.073	20	038	034
	313	0.103	80.	880.	- 920.	₹.	- 290.	990.	8 8				1 1 1	1	-		1 - 1	-		1	1 1	-	-	-	1		!			-		-	-	:
	263	0.014	700	₫ •	010	.016	026	2.03k	028	028	032	032	032	70.	₹0	†90°-	072	ZL0	082	060:-	-088	960:-	.090	-085	-068	#80°.	076	880.	076	±.072	990	. o.76		₽°•-
	253	0.008	800	+.024	††o. ₽	030	-,030	020	-,026	€.026	036	=. 028	940	040	940	840.=	±.062	90	2. 072	076	9 <u>7</u> 0	# 80°	920	±90°-	190		•.068	390:	190	₹90	-,062	060		020
, ø, deg	238	900.0	†00°	900	010	020	+.024	-,024	022	022	032 032	032	028	032	045	†*o	-0.K	840	036 036	078	. o. 670	- R. C.	2. 10.	70.	240.		-,023	-,042	040	 036	-03th	±03+	-	036
Radial angle,	223	900.0	-,002	900.	008	016	€.022	050	016	014	022	020	020	+.024	032	034	040.	036	070.	940-	940.	8,00.	7,00.	036	-036	040	040	. 038	038	036	010.	940		028
Ra	173	0.012	014	800.	900.	700.	002	-,002	0	700.	0	₹ 00°•	800.	010	£10	80:-	028	022	028	034	±.032	•.036	-	-030	026	•034	034	+.034	028	016	016	+.024	-,028	040
	163	0.010	600	700	.008	-,002	900.	900:	900.	†00° -	010	012	016	020	020	026	032	030	032	240	2,00	† O.	-	040	-035	†	10.	0,0	036	024	024	028	038	014
	148	800.0	.008	,	900:	.008	016	016	050-	• 020	-,020	016	080:	02h	920	-,028	034	032	034	††O	††o-	840		010	-035	210.	0,40	-,038	.032	±,024	-,026	028	240	-•036
	133	900.0	- † •	200°-	-,008	012	020	020	030	080	-,024	- 028	032	032	034	034	042	040	010.	840.	840.	ο το τ	1:0:	10	•030	1 .	10.	010.	032	025	450°-	-,028	038	- •03e
	83	0.024	*05#	•01¢	थ.	•016	8	†00°-	†00°	†00°"	•.016	020	-*05#	036	040	840	056	090*-	076	±80	# 0°	#20°	±60°-	260	200	2,00	260.	260.	ρ() ••	000	090.	N :	10.0	Q#0
	82	0,000	₫0.	٠. الأ	٠. الأ	840.	010	•034	•034 •	.028	•016	•01 ₄	900.	₹00	टा०	022	036	038	٠. الا	068	20.0	#30°	200.	- 000:-	886	\$ 0.0	7.60	\$ c	± 1	2,0.	† 00°	870.	• 030	••030
Station,	i È	0.024	840.	٦. ب	.095	911.	.143	.167	961.	412.	. 238	592	.285	•333	.381	.428	. 924.	. 283	.57Z	.618	999	‡ <u>r</u> .	.761	.785	56	יי איני איני	500	8	\$. 8. 8.	250	176.	.975	666	7°000



TABLE III.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY

OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

WITH AXIAL TRANSITION STRIPS - Continued

(c) $\alpha = 12.05$

								_											_				_					_							
	353.7	0.219	, ,	. 199	1 1 1		1.	7).T.	주. -		139	.133	.127		660.	₹ 80.	0.0	90.	% %	,024 1	.018	100	•.016	020	-,020	020	.030	036	036	036	††0°-	††O	8 °	038	1
•	343.7	0.206	2,5	*\ *\ *\	1	19	3.5	35	.148				,			1 2 2	1		-	1 1 1 1	1	1	h	-	1 1 1		!	1	1	1	!		!!!!		\ \ \
	328.7	0,168	3,0	8.5	142	7 6	‡ :	152	, 211.		8,	980.	280.	٠. 5	- たo.	240.	.022	020	•01¢	018	01 4	940	· · ·	式0.	か.	20.	-,062	990	990:-	990.≖	±20	†;00°;	990	大0:-	
	313.7	411.0	86.	011.	86	ğ f	t :	ور. ور	290.	1 1 1 1	!	1	!!!	1	1	1	!	1	-	!	-		p	-	1			1 1	-	1		!	1 1 1	-	
	263.7	0,00,0-	270.	200	200	200	† 60°	±80°.	80.	989	960	- 660	099	1111-	-,121	-,129	131	139	- 143	147	155	145	 129	127	105	-:11	105	860	80:-	80	076	Z_0		90	
,	253.7	-0.042	† %	92.	114	860.	211	40.	\$60.	±60°-	•.110	- 102	114	411	 134	02T	-,130	134	136	138	128	 138	118	4.L	102		860	260	-,082	±20.=	070	062	-	040	
, ø, deg	238.7	±60.0-	0.0	940.	Ω†10°=	大. 	90.	0 <u>1</u> 0.	ZZ 0	e.0.18	-,082	980	086	060*-	060	.086	086	060-	960-	102	-,106	106	060.	980.	†.o.−		088	860	102	₹o	088	\$0		•.056	
Radial angle,	223.7	-0.028	038	210	010.	式。 o	-,062	940	元0	S.0.	058	090	940.	400	₹°0.	0.0	840	.0.58	080	700	-106	118	-,120	118	118	118	120	-,120.	.118	- 108	102	.060		840	
Ra	173.7	-0.016	.008	800.	800	010	€. 018	016	020	-,012	028	028	028	420-	-036	030	240	040	140.	950.	20.	82.9.		840	††0°=	078	390	190:	90	2.0	- 0.56	20	080.	• 068	
	163.7	-0.030	036	040	040.	032	038	•.036	±034	032	038	240	0.0	940.	840	010	14	100	900	990	90	820.	1 1	办0	2.0°	990	078	180	980	980	100	-,118	.078	94o	
	148.7	-0.028	030	038	038	940*-	80.	840.	-038	±03#	040	040-	040	038	840	000	900	940	910	90	090	890		₹60.	-,102	122	-138	-138	130	21.1	-,110	- 100	070	990	
	133.7	-0.030	03 ^t	038	040	-,042	820.	8,0	940	力0-	20-	0.75	200	1200		1 1	1 T	1,0	34	90.	001	126	921.	120	-,110	118	120	120	911	001	160	.082	.058	 070	
	83.7	-0.022	-,022	•.038	032	028	036	130	110	₹ •	700		2/20	200	38	3 6	- TO3	101	201	55.	101	101	1	100	-101	000	8	000	200	700	0.05	, Q.	0,0	070.	
	58.7	0.050	た。	0.38	240	•036	950	018	000	410	000	200	,	† CC	200.	0.00	200	38	2 8	900	201.	200	5	411.	-106	901	100	8	920	890	390	820	062	990	
Station,	x/I	0.02h	840	170	.095	119	143	167	200	410	938	200	2000 E	(020	255	301	074	0 4	ž.	1,00	070.	- F		1 6	000	220	7,7	, 8	3.5	28	150	975	66	1.000	

TABLE III.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-ÎO) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

WITH AXIAL TRANSITION STRIPS - Concluded

(d) $\alpha = 16.10$

	354	doc o	286		1 1		242.	.240	- 222	!	.201	.197	.187	.177	.157	.145	.117	.107	660.	6	٠. ولان	.036	030	.028	.028	920.	,014	₹00.	.002	.002	018	024	.058	068	
	344	1/2 C	262	52.			,224	.218	500	-	1	1 0 1	1	1	!	:	1	;	-	1	-	-		1	-	1	!!!!	1				!			-
	329	810 0	2004	.216	.196	.182	.172	.166	*T.		.132	132	,124	.112	960.	.078	82.0.	040.	040.	900.	†00•	020	028	022	02h	+30°-	÷.036	038	040	840	90	去0:-	100:	-0.26	
	314	921.0	122	.162	.122	.103	80.	980	t o					-		-	-	-		-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			-	1 1 1		1		-		-	-		:	
	564	100.0	103	109	133	-,161	-,161	.169	CoT	173	175	177	169	167	185	185	181	153	141	135	135	127	117	-,113	103	-,119	119	119	117	113	109	_ . 097		表0:-	
	254	-0.088	136	156	176	150	 81:-	32	. T.30	134	-134	134	-,126	146	-170	186	192	-,164	148	136	134	114	-,088	078	078		0.0	020	070	990	†90 °-	-*062		-,026	
, ø, deg	239	0.0.0	078	082	086	₹80	132	87.	0 T .	-145	*T*	138	132	132	130	-,140	138	-,132	-,126	-,114	118	-, 102	.078	±80	100	1	-100	460.	086	082	08z	078		240	
Radial angle,	22 ⁴	020-0-	820.	₩80	†90°•	-134	980*-	085	\$ 10°	L34	120	112	-118	118	040.	088	-,116	25	176	-,166	大:	136	122	-,122	122	-120	118	4114	104	160	088	086	1 (038	
Re	174	-0.050	034	÷.026	038	010.	940	970	9	440.	8.	240	9#0*-	2.02	S. S.	- 050-	0.0	990:-	ZL0*-	80:	980	086		082	088	101	105	101	±60°-	880:	082	088	060	072	,
	164	-0.078	086	078	0.00	-,068	980.	₹80°	200	001	-102	097	060	±20°•	₹ ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	ور د.	11 ⁴	122	122	146	-162	 182	-	1.194	-174	•.176	 168	 82.	136	-,118	-,114	द्याः-	090	034	
	149	.020*0-	4L0	470	-,086	100	-,102	86	200	8	990.	±20	o.0.	±50	±90°-	062	098	156	190	202	-188	152		130	+11.	126	126	- 122	011.	860	860:-	260	200	038	
	134	020-0-	076	920	-,106	-110	-106	88	36	TUZ	118	-126	148	.150	-,138	-, 128	134	136	142	-12g	21.	126	118	न्: नाः	100.	110	116	-112	100	200.	980	9 ¹ 0	₹\;	0.1	
	84	†∠0°0-	070	₹80	-,088	890	±20	980	200) or :).TT	125	-129	129	121.	131	131	-, 129	129	125	-123	113	660	- 80	0 0 0	200.	820°	±.0	ρ. ••	990.	-062	0.26	0 Q	0/0:-	
	59	240.0	87.0-	•038	•034	.026	050	900.	38	200.	010.	020.	250	***O**	090	2 O.	980.	100	112	- 12t-	1, 132 1,	-132	- T32	-132	#2T	#2T.	-12h	.118	-1112	90T	160.	920-	9.0	X ?:	
Station,		0.024	840.	.071	.095	911.	• 143	167	200	177	0 N N	202	-202	•333	.381	424	4.76	, X	.577	618	000	† / ·	100	.785	900	200	200	20.	100	288	176.	576	200	2000	



TABLE IV.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

HALF AXIAL TRANSITION STRIPS

(a) $\alpha = 4.00$

Station,	Rad	ial angle, ∅, de	g .
	131	221	311
0.024 .048 .071 .095 .119 .143 .167 .190 .214 .238 .262 .285 .333 .381 .428 .476 .523 .571 .618 .666 .714 .761 .785 .809 .832 .856 .880 .904 .928 .951 .975 .999	0.036 .038 .032 .026 .022 .016 .016 .008 .008 .008 .008 .008 .008 .009 010 010 012 016 024 026 034 040 040 040 040 036 036 036 036 038 036 -	0.040 .034 .022 .022 .016 .014 .012 .008 .008 .008 .000002002002008010016024020036040036040036028028030028030024022	0.086 .078 .076 .064 .056 .052 .046 .046
1.000	018	010	

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TABLE IV.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

HALF AXIAL TRANSITION STRIPS - Continued

(b) $\alpha = 8.05$

Station,	Rac	dial angle, Ø, d	eg
,	133	.553 -	313
0.024 .048 .071 .095 .119 .143 .167 .190 .214 .238 .262 .285 .333 .381 .428 .476 .523 .571 .618 .666 .714 .761 .785 .809 .832 .856 .880 .904 .928 .951 .975 .999 1.000	0.006 0.006 0.006 0.0016 0.0016 0.0018 0.0022 0.0030 0.0054 0.0054 0.058	0.006 0006006012014018020022030030034042048042048050056050040040042042042042042042042042042042048042048042048042048048048	0.104 .086 .090 .078 .064 .062 .054 .054

TABLE IV.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

HALF AXIAL TRANSITION STRIPS - Continued

(c) $\alpha = 12.05$

133.7 223.7 313.7	Station, x/L	Rad	ial angle, Ø, o	leg
.048		• 133.7	223.7	313.7
1 •777 ••U44 •=== [====	.048 .071 .095 .119 .143 .167 .190 .214 .238 .262 .285 .333 .381 .428 .476 .523 .571 .618 .666 .714 .761 .785 .899 .856 .880 .904 .928	032 040 040 048 056 060 060 068 068 072 072 080 084 086 086 086 086 103 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 098 092 082 064 064	038 044 044 052 056 060 064 064 076 078 082 088 092 100 116 124 124 104 1096 096 086 088	.098 .108 .092 .080 .074 .072 .064

TABLE IV.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

HALF AXIAL TRANSITION STRIPS - Concluded

(d) $\alpha = 16.10$

Station, x/L	Ra	dial angle, Ø,	deg
	134.	224	314
0.024 .048 .071 .095 .119 .143 .167 .190 .214 .238 .262 .285 .333 .381 .428 .476 .523 .571 .618 .666 .714 .761 .785 .809 .832 .856 .880 .904 .928	-0.064066072080090099101101101107105113113113113123125121137145131129123117129121109090084080	-0.064076080082090097101101101105109113125129141149157137113109107105099093088076072	0.141 .125 .143 .121 .105 .095 .088 .078 .078
•999 1.000	058 044	 040	

TABLE V.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

RADIAL TRANSITION STRIPS LOCATED AT

MAXIMUM THICKNESS x/L = 0.614

(a) $\alpha = 4.00$

,	
356	0.00 0.00
326	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000
266	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
236	0.038 0.038 0.039 0.039 0.030
176	0.032 .032 .016 .016 .006 .006 .006 .006 .007 .007 .007 .00
146	0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.036
98	0.042 0.033 0.
56	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
л /x	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	56 86 146 176 236 266 326

TABLE V.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLLC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

RADIAL TRANSITION STRIPS LOCATED AT MAXIMUM

THICKNESS x/L =.0.614 - Continued

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		358	0,158	9,146		ig ig		021.	911.	100	100	!	1 6	\$0.	တွင်	9 <u>7</u> 0°	₹90•	਼ ਨੂੰ	770	.028	₹°.	.026	-,012	900.	₩50.	210	5†O*-	11091	3 4 5	:	.050	S.	•. 50.	\$ % •	-,000
		328	0.130	‡11.	-	-		86	980.	5,0	080.	:		.058	.058	ま 。	₹ •	±60°	.082	800.	0	.002	• 030	-*05#	940	大。-	まつ・	-	1 1 1 1 1	1	- 0.58 8,0.1	-,062	990	# TO -	±/.O
		268	0.018	900.	Ó	0	010	012	018	020	- 022	-03#	034 034	*.034	038	0.0°	•.056	990*-	†90°	F.0.1	-,088	160	860.	280.	4.0	070.=	±20	₽.0	0.0.	-,062	056	0%	₽°•		024
	e, p, deg	238	0.00	900.	012	 	-,018	-,022	- 02t	-,026	.028	**03 †	-,03 4	±03 †	038	840	太0	-,062	058	-,062	990	-,062	- 920-	050 	1.40°-	-,038	940	840	940	030	240	0 1 0.	040		-,014
	Radial angle,	178	#LO-0	410.	.010	†00°	002	005	†00 .	2005	, 002	900.	900	•.010	010	014	-,018	4.024	020-	026	040.	. 980	+.034	-	030	022	032	- 036	036	034	-,022	+20.−	-032	010.	022
		148	900 0	900	0	- . 008	900.	÷.016	•.018	018	022	030	032	036	036	+.034	±03+	038	•.036	038	志0:	0.050	840	1 1 1 1	売 o:-	940	056	•.056	売 0:-	770.	±.034	034	••038	028	-,022
		88	010 0	या ०	-,002	900	900	- . 012	-,020	018	- 050	020	032	038	840.	太0.	920	090	0.0.	870.	-,102	940	960	092	260:-	980*-	980:-	980.	076	90	20°.	840	970.	10.	##O*-
		58	690 0	390	050.	940.	940.	040.	±60°	• 03t	•032	•018	•016	•010	900	-,010	- 022	±03#	-038	840	-,082		-,082	980•-	980*-	082	980*-	₹60	₹60	0 <u>8</u> 6	870	ZL0*-	0.0	970.	-,016
	Station,		ico	840.	170.	960	911.	. 143	.167	.190	412.	.238	. 262	.285	233	381	18074	924	523	775	618	999	4T.	. 761	. 785	608	832	856	8	ħ06•	. 826	.951	576.	666.	1,000
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TABLE V.- PRESSURE COEFTICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

RADIAL TRANSITION STRIPS LOCATED AT MAXIMUM THICKNESS x/L = 0.614 - Continued

(c) $\alpha = 12.05$

			•
	328.7	561. 1561. 181. 181. 180. 180. 180. 180. 180. 18	8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
s, φ, deg	238.7	6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7,4,8,4,8,4,4,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6
Radial angle,	148.7	- 0.02 - 0.03 -	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
	78.7	0.000 0.000	120 136 136 116 117 118 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110
Station,	x/x	0.00 940 10.00 11.00 10.	893 893 994 995 1000 1000

TABLE V.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

RADIAL TRANSITION STRIPS LOCATED AT MAXIMUM THICKNESS x/L = 0,614 - Concluded

(d) $\alpha = 16.10$

		·
	359	0.000 0.000
	329	0.000 0.000
	569	6 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
, ø, deg	239	0
Radial angle,	179	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	149	0.000 0.000
	89	0.089 0.110
	59	0.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0
Station,	ì	0.048 0.048 0.095

TABLE VI.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

RADIAL TRANSITION STRIPS LOCATED

AT x/L = 0.834

(a) $\alpha = 4.00$

Station,			Rad	ial ang	le, Ø,	deg		
x/L	56	86	146	176	236	266	326	356
0.024 .048 .071 .095 .119 .143 .167 .190 .214 .238 .262 .285 .333 .381 .428 .476 .523 .571 .618 .666 .714 .761 .785 .809 .832 .856 .880 .904 .928 .975 .999 1.000	0.074 .072 .060 .058 .058 .058 .048 .044 .024 .016 .004 0.016 016 016 028 056 056 056 056 056 056 060 060 060 060 060	0.044 .042 .034 .032 .032 .026 .026 .018 .008 .006 0 018 026 024 038 046 050 052 052 052 058 046 058 046 058 046 058 046 058 046 058 046 058 058 046 058 -	0.032 .032 .028 .022 .016 .012 .008 .006 0 0 004 024 028 040 040 040 040 040 036 0	0.032 .032 .024 .020 .016 .008 .012 .008 .008 008 008 024 020 024 032 032 032 032 020 0 024 026 008 008	0.040 .030 .022 .016 .012 .008 .008 .006 0 002 002 018 018 018 019	0.048 .042 .030 .032 .024 .020 .016 .016 .012 .004 .004 .008 .016 .032 .028 .046 .048 .054 .054 .054 .056 .022 .036 .036 .036 .036 .036	0.096 .086 .086 .064 .056 .056 .056 .056 .024 .016 .004 .004 .028 .028 .028 .048 .052 .052 .052 .052 .052 .052	0.106 .098 .074 .074 .066 .066 .050 .046 .034 .022 .018 .002 .004 020 024 038 046 046 050 050

TABLE VI.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

RADIAL TRANSITION STRIPS LOCATED

AT x/L = 0.834 - Continued

(b) $\alpha = 8.05$

Station, x/L			Radi	ial angl	Le , Ø ,	deg		
	58	88	148	178,	238	268	328	358
0.024 .048 .071 .095 .119 .143 .167 .190 .214 .238 .262 .285 .333 .381 .428 .476 .523 .571 .618 .666 .714 .761 .785 .809 .832 .856 .880 .904 .928 .928 .975 .999 1.000	0.064 0.068 0.048 0.048 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.004 0.006	0.014 0.014 0.002 0.002 0.010 0.016	0.010 .006 .002 .006 .006 .014 .014 .016 .030 .032 .032 .032 .032 .034 .040 .046 .046 .046 .046 .050 .070 .070 .054 .056 .056 .056 .056	0.012 .014 .010 .004 .002 0 .004 .006 .008 .012 .020 .024 .020 .024 .036 .036 .036 .036 .034 .036 .034 .034 .036 .034 .036 .034 .036	0.006002006008014018022022030030030036044050058054062062062062062062056052056052056052056052056052056052056052058	0.016 .004 0 008 012 020 020 032 032 032 038 048 056 068 064 068 052	0.132 .114 .094 .088 .078 .082 .060 .054 .046 .032 .022 .008 0 .004 024 028 056	0.159 .145 .119 .115 .105 .105 .105 .086 .078 .066 .046 .026 .026 .026 .026 .026 .026 .026 .02

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TABLE VI.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

RADIAL TRANSITION STRIPS LOCATED

AT x/L = 0.834 - Continued

(c) $\alpha = 12.05$

Station,			Rad	ial ang	le , Ø,	deg		
	58.7	88.7	148.7	178.7	238.7	268.7	328.7	358.7
0.024 .048 .071 .095 .119 .143 .167 .190 .214 .238 .262 .285 .333 .381 .428 .523 .571 .666 .714 .761 .785 .890 .890 .928 .928	0.054 .056 .038 .038 .034 .026 .018 .022 .016 .002 0 .014 018 056 062 076 088 101 103 101 096 097 094 086 088 088	-0.036 -0.036 -0.0548	-0.028030036040056056056056056076092103107115115115107088076076076	-0.006004006008010014014012020020020020038036044060062074068062080080080080	440468886884866884866884866888888888888	036 044 048 054 060 064 072 072 080 078 078 096 094 094 094 094 096 088 094 096	0.167 .151 .123 .123 .111 .111 .090 .088 .086 .074 .054 .042 .024 .024 .024 .024 .024 .016 016 046 042	0.219 .207 .207 .171 .171 .159 .163 .135 .135 .115 .092 .076 .068 .064 .032 .024 .004 .008 012
•975 •999 1.000	074 050 046	060 056 054	058 048 040	060 060 030	056 	056 048	064 074 074	032 046 050

TABLE VI.- PRESSURE COEFFICIENT DATA FOR PARABOLIC BODY OF REVOLUTION (RM-10) MOUNTED ON STRAIGHT STING

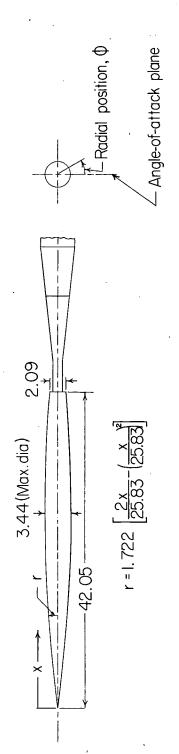
RADIAL TRANSITION STRIPS LOCATED

AT x/L = 0.834 - Concluded

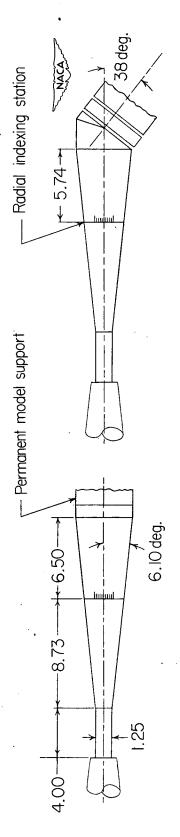
(d) $\alpha = 16.10$

Station,		Radial angle, ∅, deg										
	59 .	89	149	179	239	269	329	359				
0.024 .048 .071 .095 .119 .143 .167 .190 .214 .238 .262 .285 .333 .428 .476 .523 .571 .618 .666 .714 .785 .890 .890 .890 .904 .928	0.044 .054 .026 .020 .016 .002 .004 016 032 042 054 066 080 126 138 138 128 128 128 128 138 138	-0.090 -,088 -,101 -,109 -,111 -,119 -,127 -,123 -,135 -,135 -,135 -,135 -,135 -,135 -,135 -,135 -,135 -,135 -,137 -,135 -,137 -,135 -,137 -,137 -,137 -,137 -,137 -,137 -,137 -,137 -,137 -,137 -,137 -,139 -,107 -,092 -,107 -,094 -,107 -,096	-0.068076084108108120124128134134148148148146146146160166100086080	-0.030 014 026 032 038 038 036	-0.068 076 080 084 088 096 100 100	-0.086096097107111119119123117127127127127123125127099094088026094084016056060	0.218 .204 .170 .164 .152 .154 .130 .130 .122 .094 .078 .052 .038 .006 006 020 028 022	0.294 .287 .287 .243 .235 .223 .223 .223 .207 .199 .193 .163 .151 .123 .115 .076 .060 .040 .036 .034				
•975 •999 1.000	134 064 038	076 068 068	068 040 036	076 078 040	052 044	060 070	054 070 074	0 020 028				

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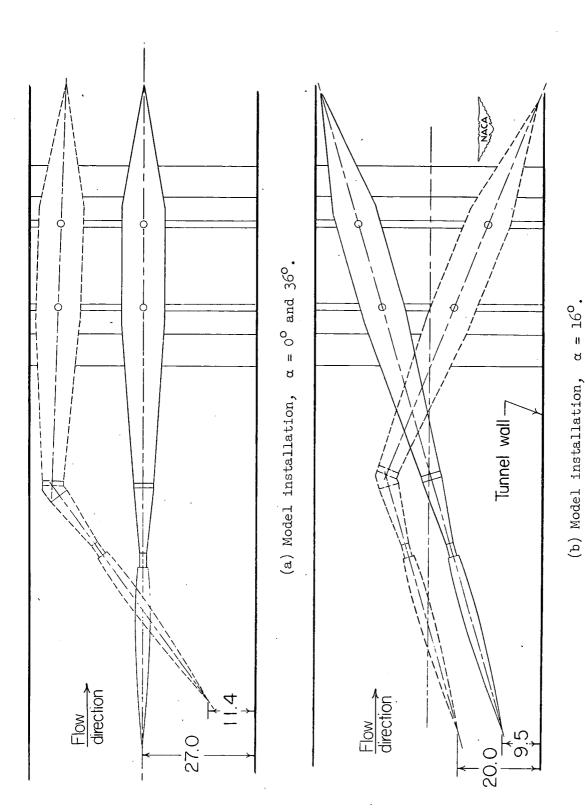
(a) Parabolic body of revolution.



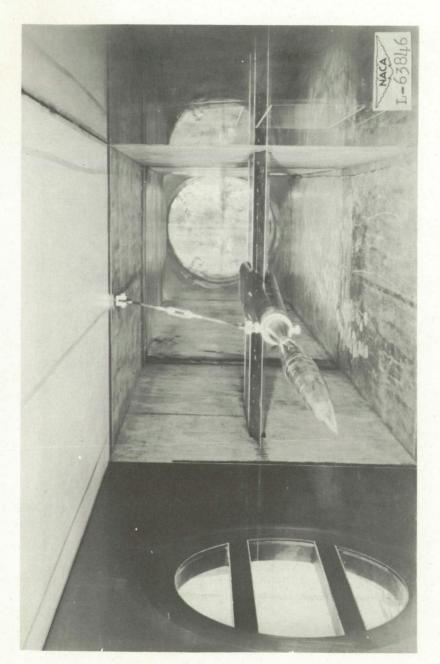
All dimensions in inches unless otherwise specified. Figure 1.- Schematic layout of a parabolic body of revolution and sting mounting details.

(c) Bent-sting detail.

(b) Straight-sting detail.

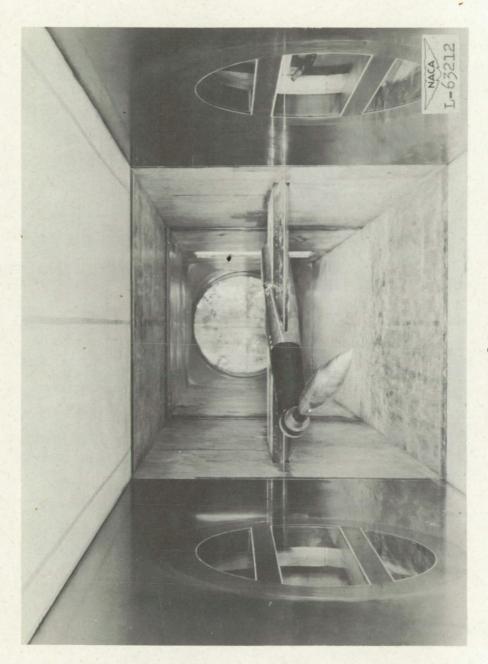


angular positions. All dimensions in inches unless otherwise specified. Figure 2.- Schematic arrangement of model mounted on straight and bent stings in the Langley 4- by 4-foot supersonic tunnel for extreme

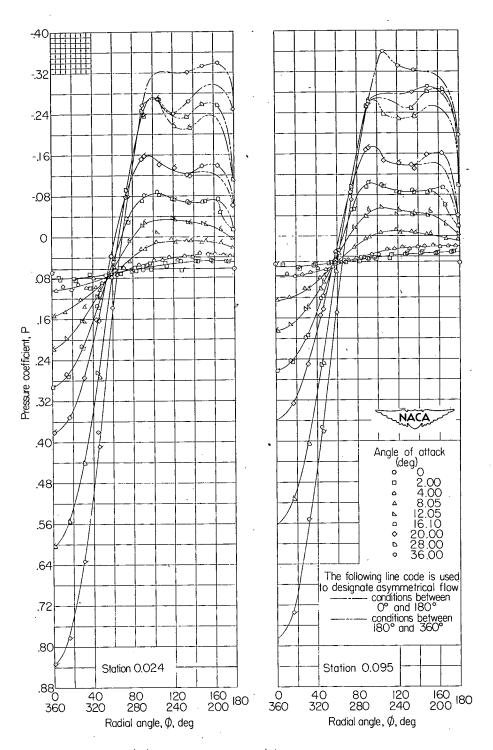


(a) Straight sting.

Figure 3.- Downstream view of test model mounted on the straight and the 38° bent stings in the Langley 4- by 4-foot supersonic tunnel.

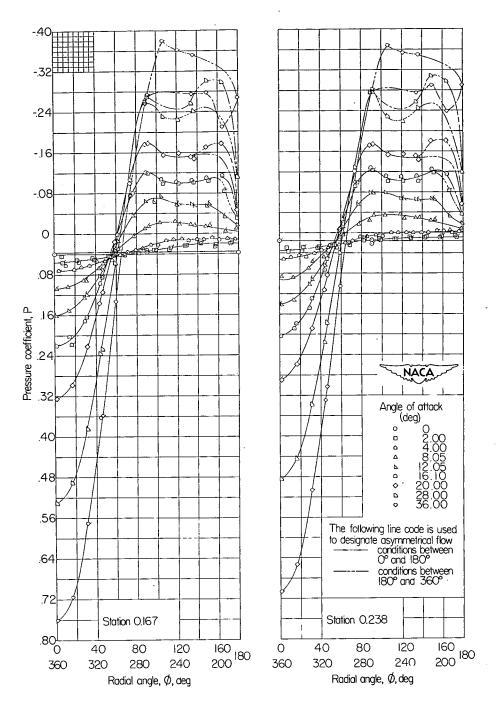


(b) 38° bent sting. Figure 3.- Concluded.



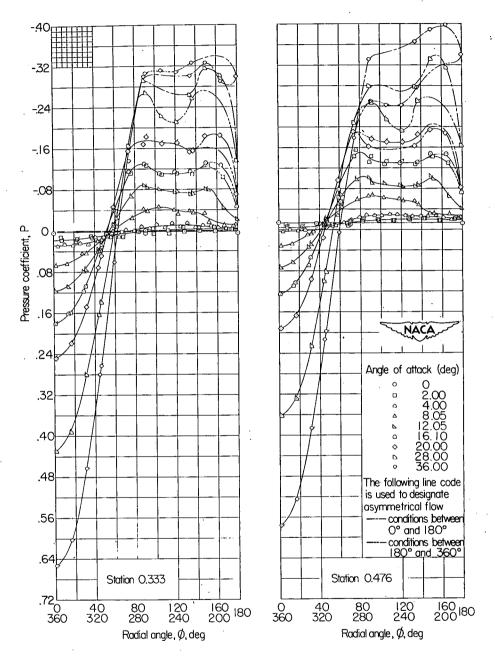
(a) Stations 0.024 and 0.095.

Figure 4.- Pressure-coefficient variation with radial position for 12 representative stations along the body. (Flagged symbols indicate test points between 180° and 360° .)



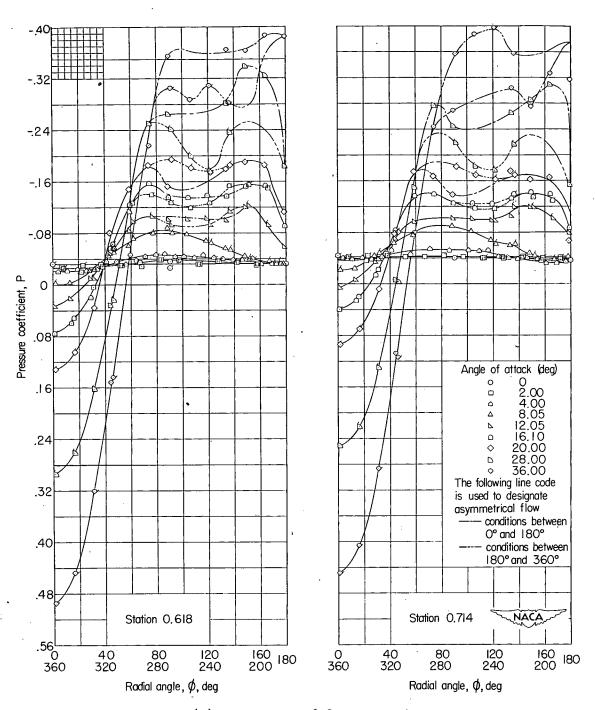
(b) Stations 0.167 and 0.238.

Figure 4.- Continued.



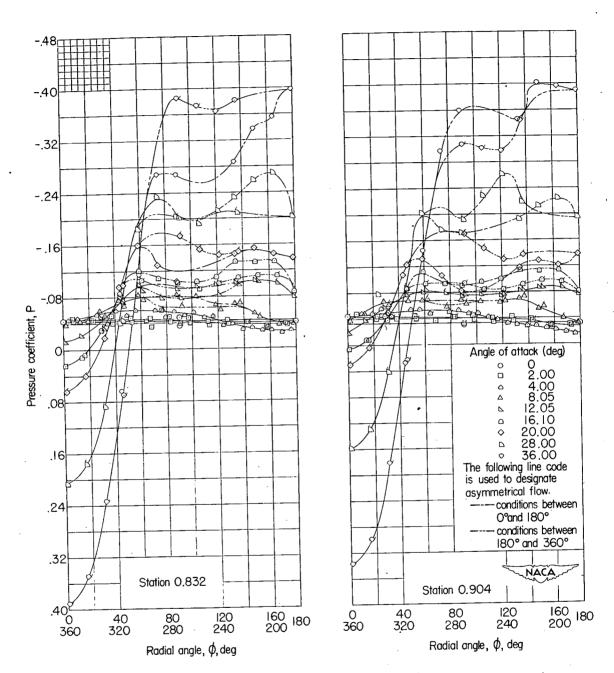
(c) Stations 0.333 and 0.476.

Figure 4.- Continued.



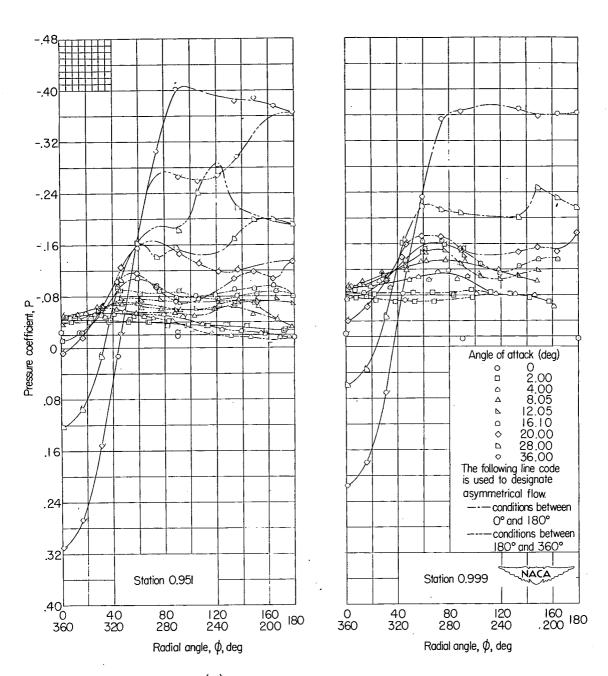
(d) Stations 0.618 and 0.714.

Figure 4.- Continued.



(e) Stations 0.832 and 0.904.

Figure 4. - Continued.



(f) Stations 0.951 and 0.999.

Figure 4.- Concluded.

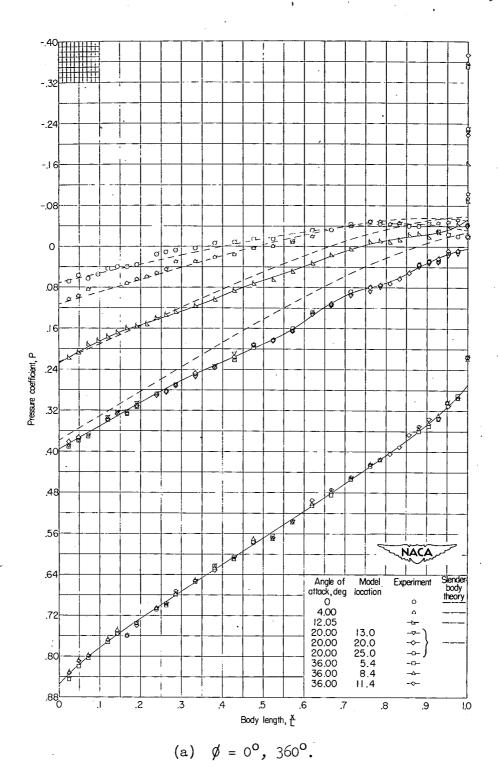
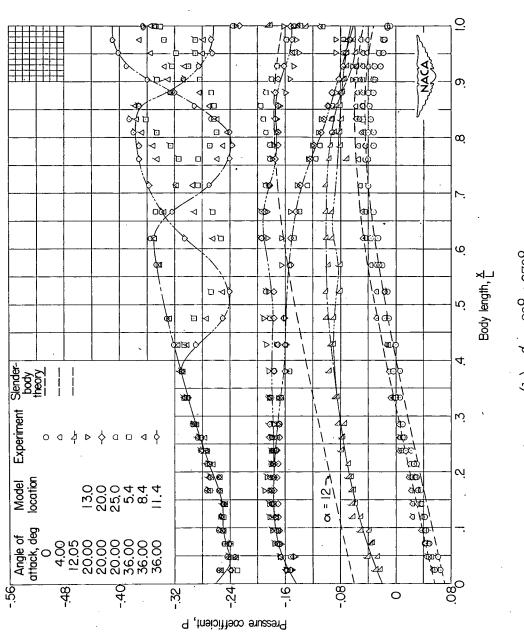


Figure 5.- Axial pressure distributions on a parabolic body of revolution for several radial locations. (Flagged symbols indicate test points between 180° and 360°.) Model location refers to distance of model nose from tunnel wall.



(b) $\phi = 90^{\circ}, 270^{\circ}$.

Figure 5.- Continued.

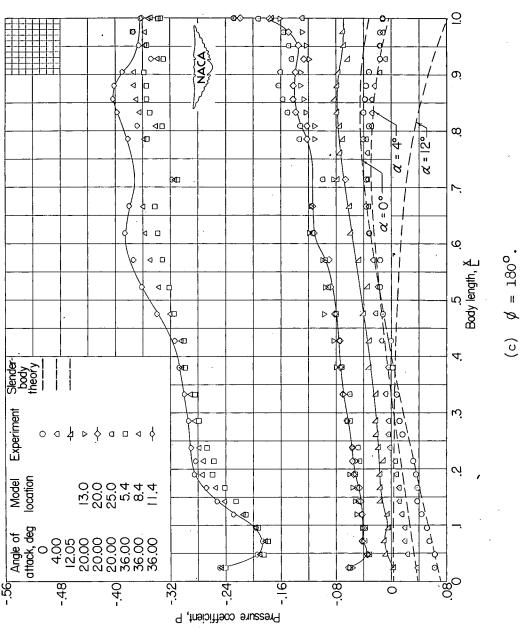


Figure 5.- Concluded.

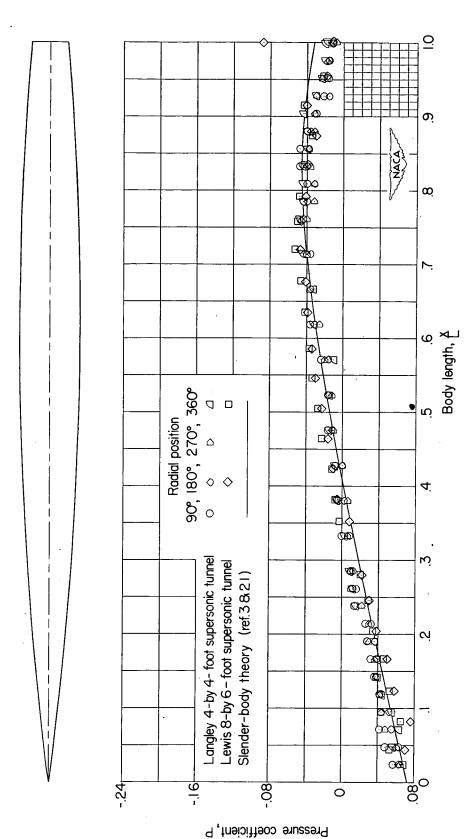
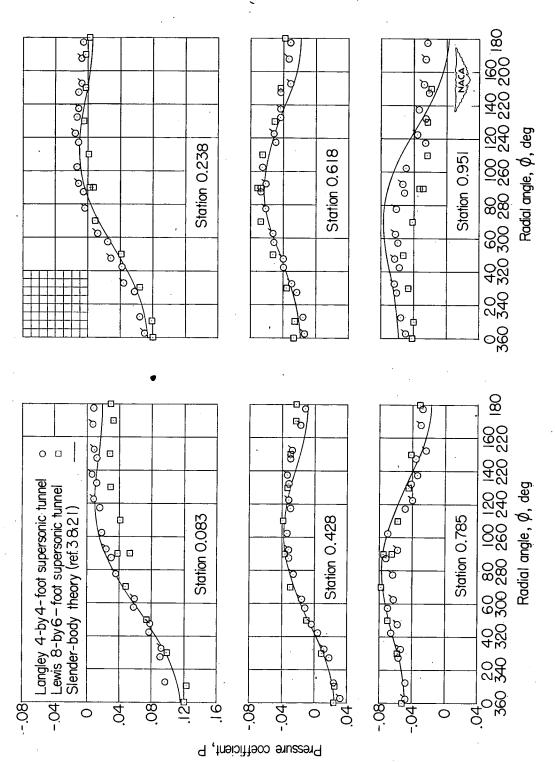


Figure 6.- Comparison of experimental and theoretical pressures on a parabolic body of revolution for an angle of attack of 0° and a Mach number of 1.59.

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(Flagged symbols indicate test points between Figure 7.- Comparison of experimental and theoretical pressures on parabolic body of revolution for an angle of attack of 60 and a 1.59. Mach number of 180° and 360°.)

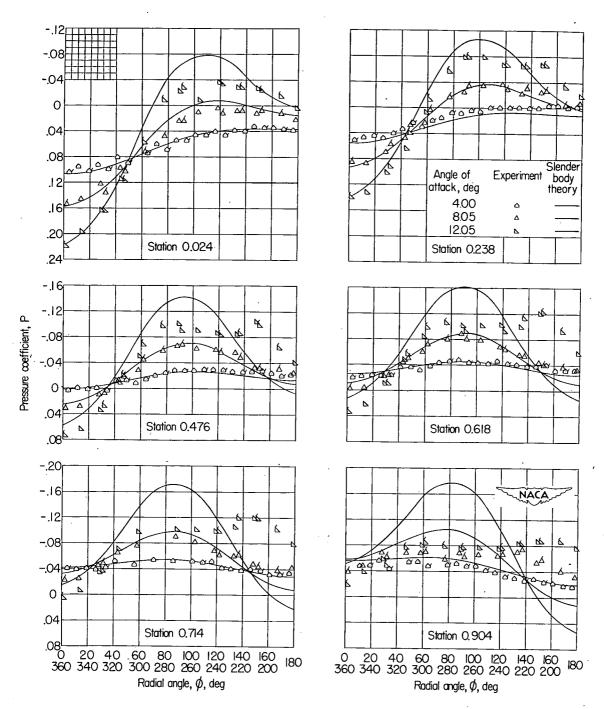


Figure 8.- Comparison of experimental and theoretical pressures on a parabolic body of revolution for six axial stations. (Flagged symbols indicate test points between 180° and 360° .)

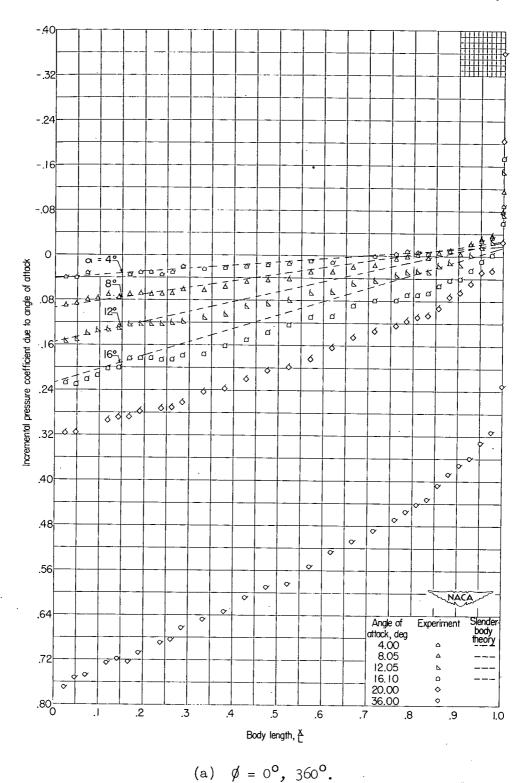


Figure 9.- Incremental pressure coefficient due to angle of attack as a function of axial position. (Flagged symbols indicate test points between 180° and 360° .)

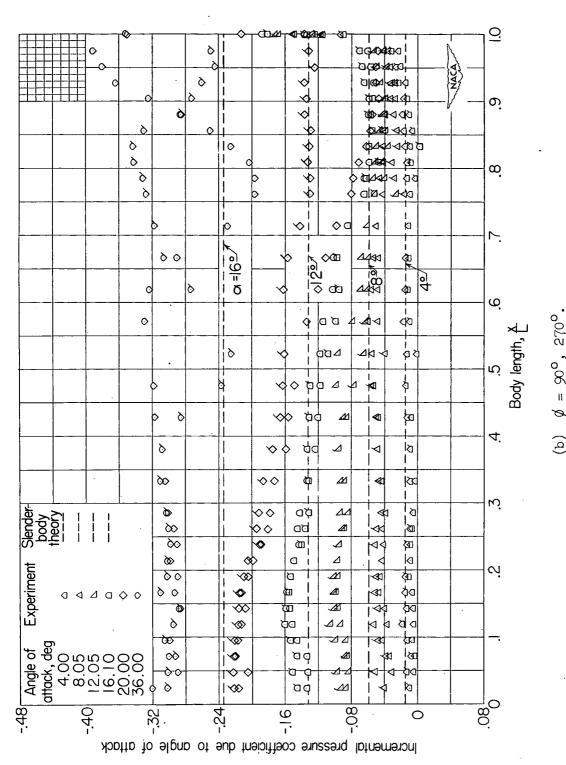
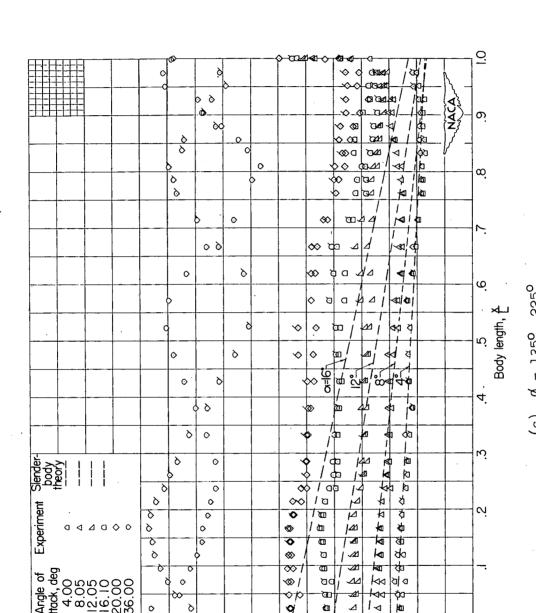


Figure 9.- Continued.

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Incremental pressure coefficient due to angle of attack

-40

-32

(c) $\phi = 135^{\circ}$, 225°. Figure 9.- Continued.

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90.

0

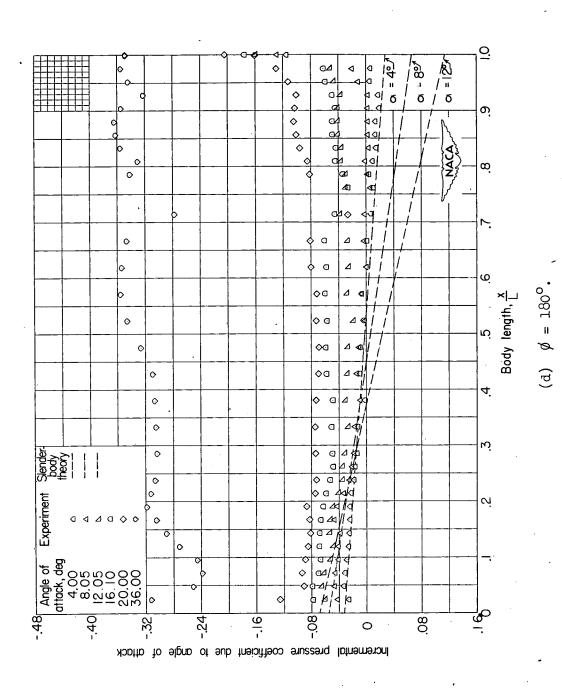


Figure 9. - Concluded.

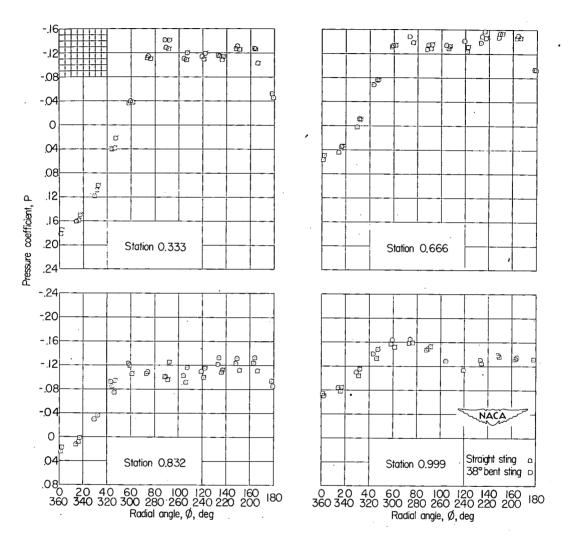
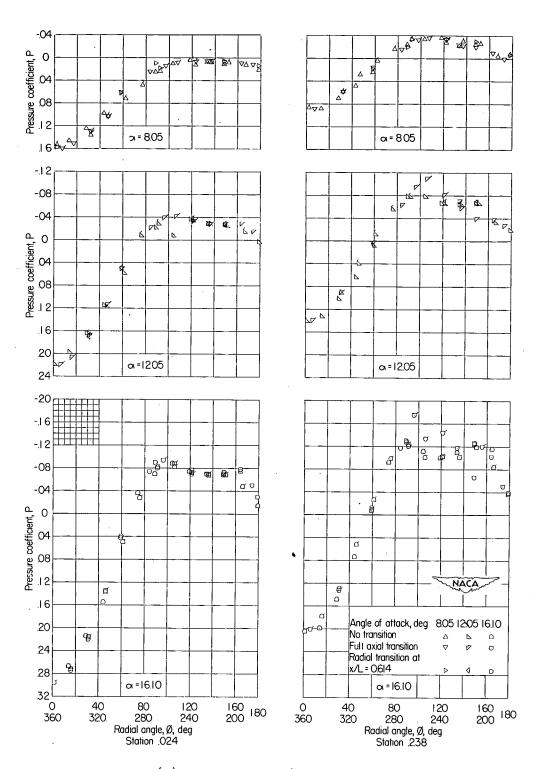


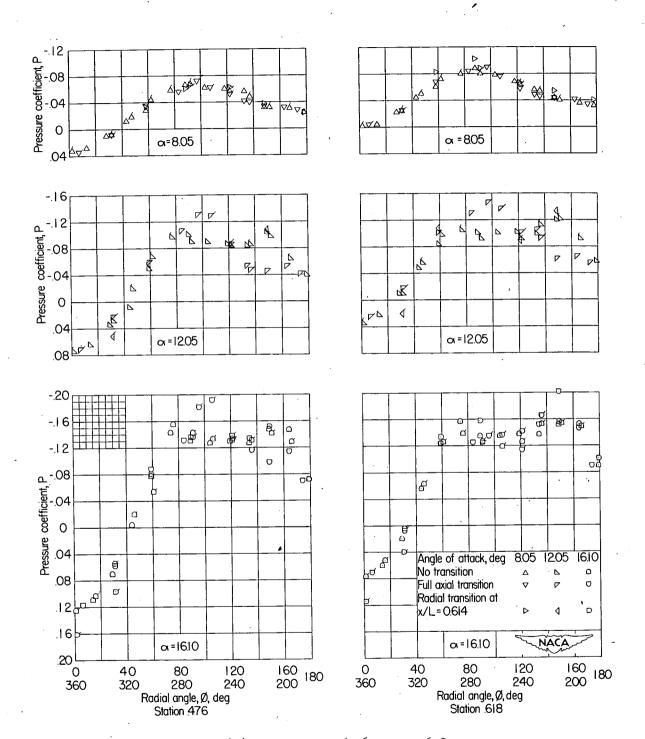
Figure 10.- Pressure-coefficient variation with radial position for the parabolic body of revolution mounted on the straight and the 38° bent stings. $\alpha = 16.10^{\circ}$. (Flagged symbols indicate test points between 180° and 360° .)



(a) Stations 0.024 and 0.238.

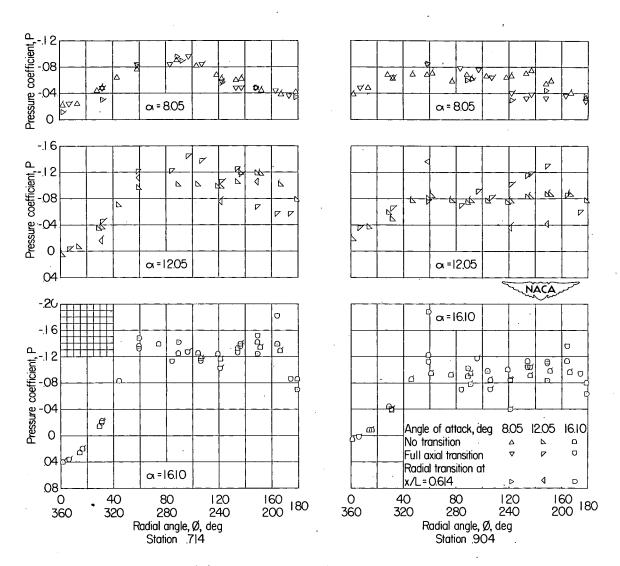
Figure 11.- Comparison of radial pressure distributions at six axial stations with and without transition strips. (Flagged symbols indicate test points between 180° and 360° .)

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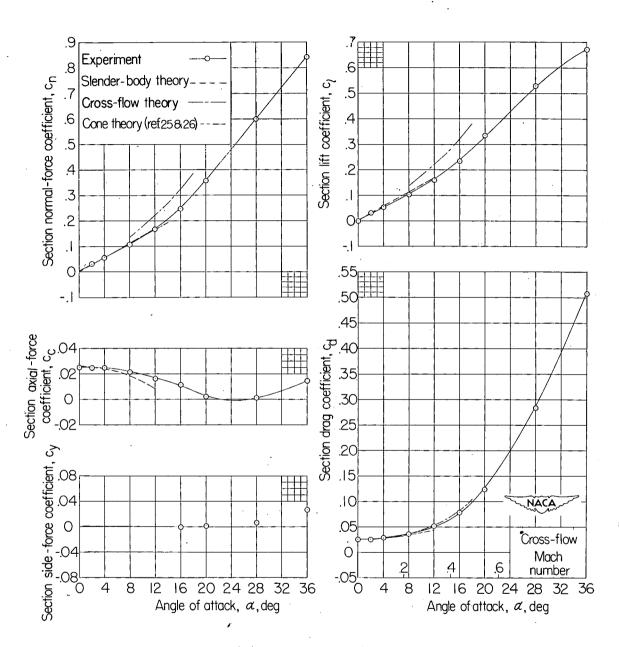
(b) Stations 0.476 and 0.618.

Figure 11.- Continued.



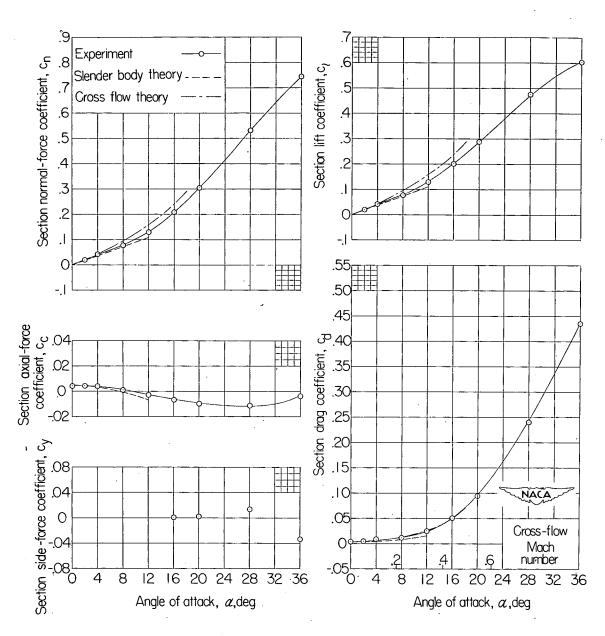
(c) Stations 0.714 and 0.904.

Figure 11. - Concluded.



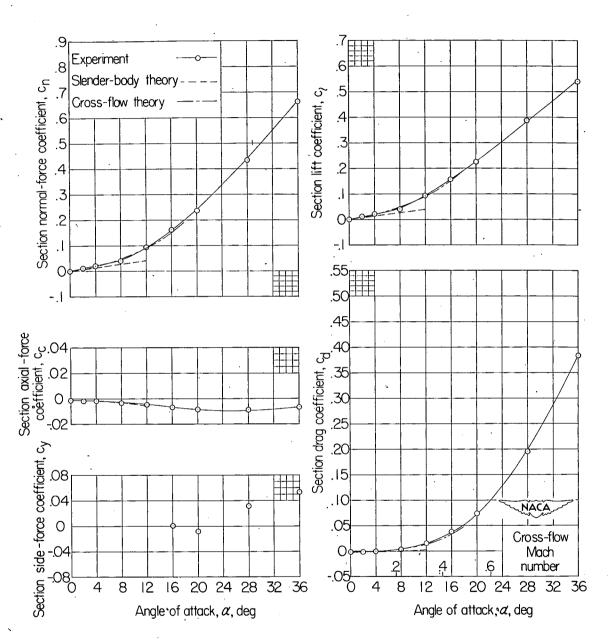
(a) Station 0.024.

Figure 12.- Section aerodynamic characteristics on a parabolic body of revolution at six axial stations. M = 1.59.



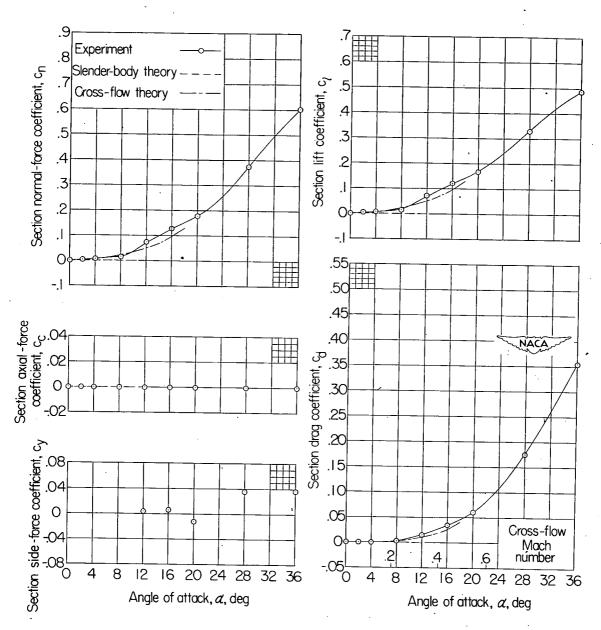
(b) Station 0.238.

Figure 12. - Continued.



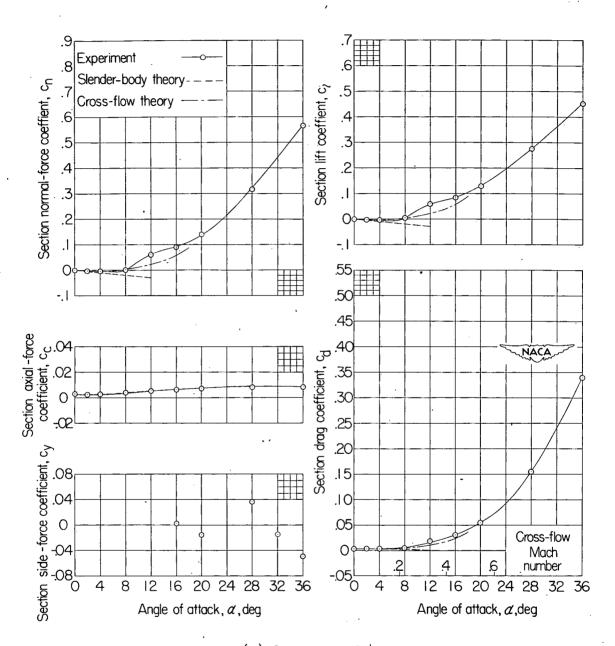
(c) Station 0.476.

Figure 12. - Continued.



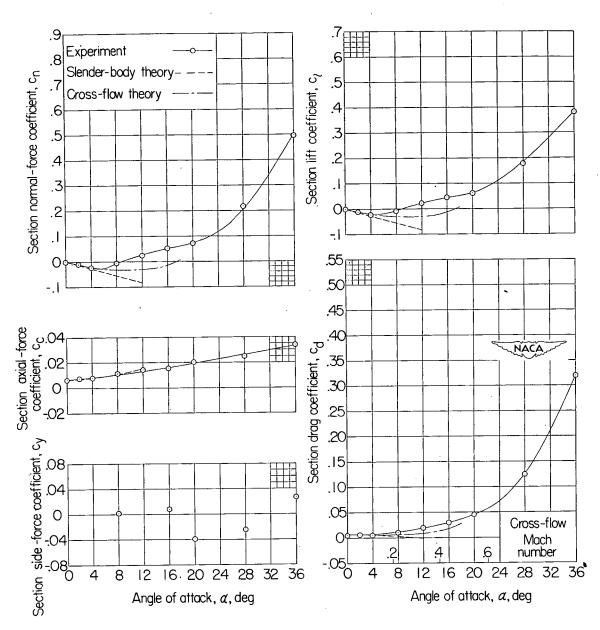
(d) Station 0.618.

Figure 12.- Continued.



(e) Station 0.714.

Figure 12. - Continued.



(f) Station 0.904.

Figure 12. - Concluded.

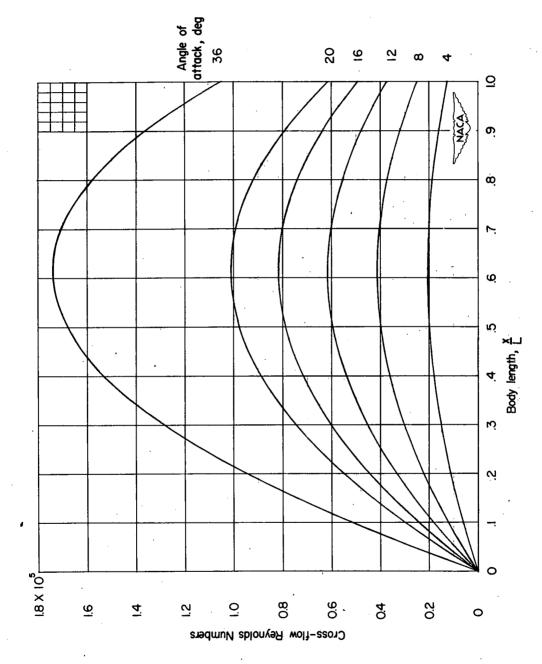


Figure 13.- Cross-flow Reynolds numbers for a series of representative angles of attack M=1.59.

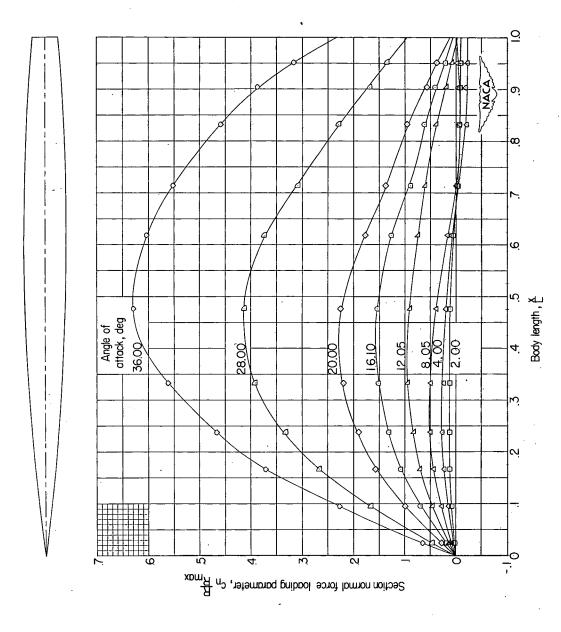


Figure 14.- Normal-force loading distribution on parabolic body of revolution. M=1.59.

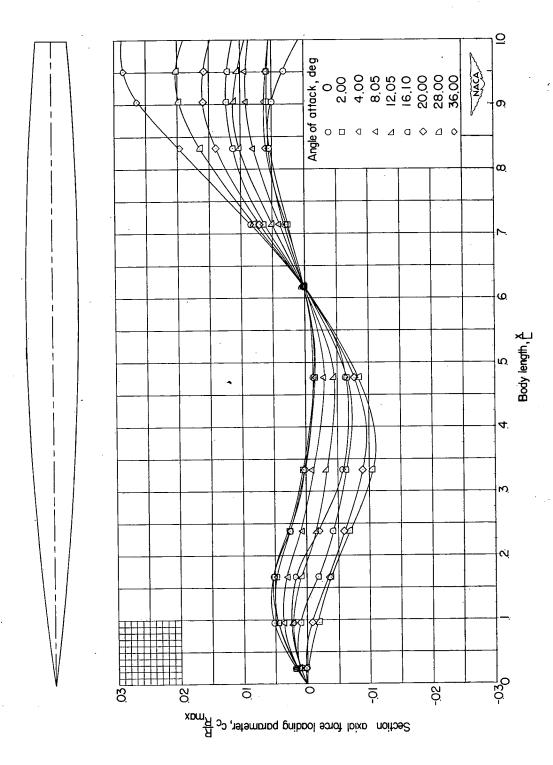


Figure 15.- Axial-force loading distribution on parabolic body of revolution. M=1.59.

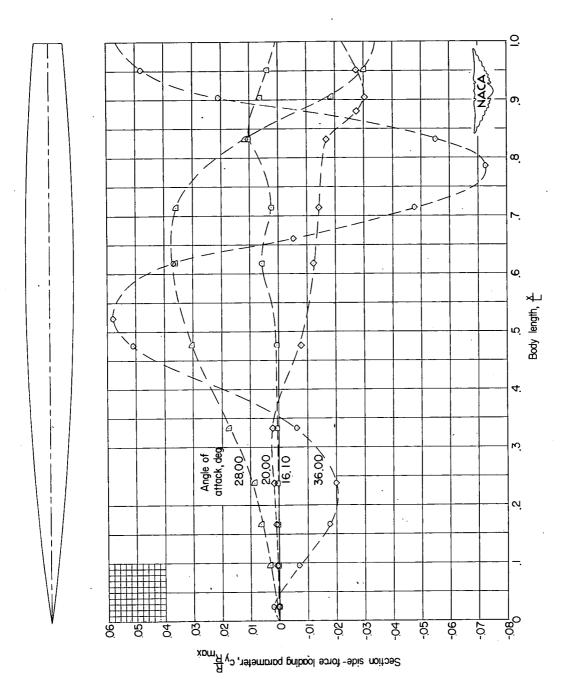


Figure 16.- Side-force loading distribution on parabolic body of revolution. M = 1.59.

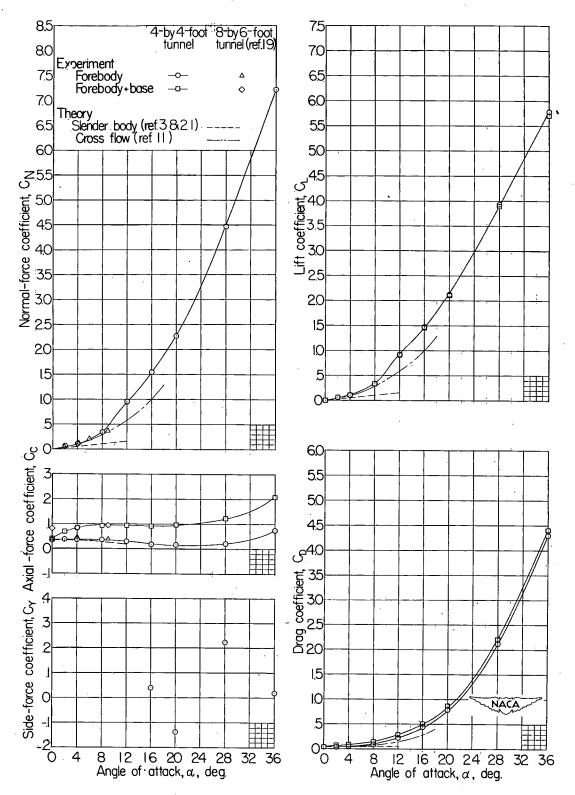
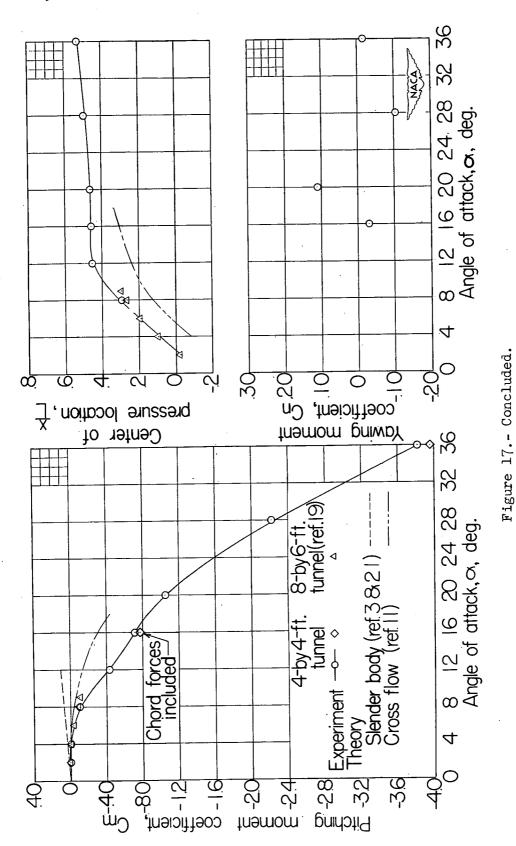


Figure 17.- Aerodynamic characteristics of parabolic body of revolution. M = 1.59.



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